

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33

Other names/site number: Manana Barracks; O'ahu Urban Garden Center

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 955 Kamehameha Highway (TMK 9-7-023:003)

City or town: Pearl City State: HI County: Honolulu

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 National statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria

 A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the national Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property

Honolulu, HI
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/naval facility = galley
storage

Current Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/research facility =
storage

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter Categories from instructions.)

Other: Quonset hut

Materials (enter Categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Metal

FOUNDATION: concrete

WALLS: metal

ROOF: metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

See continuation sheets, page 7-1 to page 7-3.

Summary Paragraph

See continuation sheets, page 7-1.

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter Categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage: African American

Military

Period of Significance

1944-1951

Significant Dates

1944

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Hope, Edward Swain

Cultural Affiliation

African American SeaBees

Architect/Builder

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

See continuation sheets, page 8-1.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

See continuation sheets, page 8-1 to page 8-14.

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See continuation sheets, page 9-1 to page 9-5.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

(Enter Categories from instructions.)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: NARA San Bruno; University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: .05

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Latitude: | 157.972893 | Longitude: | 21.394161 |
| 2. Latitude: | | Longitude: | |
| 3. Latitude: | | Longitude: | |
| 4. Latitude: | | Longitude: | |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Zone: | Honolulu | Easting: | 157.65554934283 | Northing: | 21.7061630148061 |
| 2. Zone: | | Easting: | | Northing: | |
| 3. Zone: | | Easting: | | Northing: | |
| 4. Zone: | | Easting: | | Northing: | |

Verbal Boundary Description (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The historic property encompasses approximately one-half acre within the boundaries of the O'ahu Urban Garden, University of Hawai'i College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (TMK 9-7-023:003). The boundary encompasses the rubbish area surrounding the structure site and is bound by 2nd Street to the south, internal roadways to the west and north, and the line of trees to the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses a portion of the O'ahu Urban Garden, University of Hawai'i College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources associated directly with the historic resource. The

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

boundary is based on the manmade and landscape boundaries consisting of roadways and vegetation delineating the lawn around Quonset Hut 33 from other gardens at the Garden Center.

11. Form Prepared By

Deloris Guttman/Historian/Director (with Dr. Tara Dudley/Architectural Historian, HHM & name/title: Associates, Austin, Texas)

organization: African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawai'i

street & number: 1311 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 203

city or town: Honolulu State: HI Zip code: 96814

email: [aadccch@aadccch.org](mailto:aadcch@aadccch.org)

telephone: (808) 597-1341

date: February 1, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. See continuation sheets, Additional Documentation pages 1 to 3
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map
N/A
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
See continuation sheets, Additional Documentation pages 4 to 40

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33

City or Vicinity: Pearl City

County: Honolulu

State: HI

Photographers: Carroll Cox, Jeffrey Dodge (NAVFAC-HI), Stanley Solamillo, Google Maps

Dates Photographed: 2011, 2015, 2014, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1. Oblique view of south bulkhead of Quonset Hut 33 in the O'ahu Urban Garden, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, camera facing northeast.

Photo 2. View of Quonset Hut 33 and the O'ahu Urban Garden from the Queen Lili'uokalani Freeway, camera facing northeast. From Google Maps. August 2011.

Photo 3. View of north bulkhead of Quonset Hut 33 in O'ahu Urban Garden Center, camera facing southeast. Photo by Stanley Solamillo. 2017.

Photo 4. View of north bulkhead of Quonset Hut 33 in O'ahu Urban Garden Center, camera facing southwest.

Photo 5. Oblique view of north bulkhead of Quonset Hut 33 in O'ahu Urban Garden, camera facing southwest. Photo by Carroll Cox.

Photo 6. View of louvered window vent above doorway in north bulkhead, Quonset Hut 33 Oahu Urban Garden Center, camera facing southwest. Photo by Carroll Cox.

Photo 7. Interior view of Quonset Hut 33 in the Urban Garden, University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture, camera facing southwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number7 Page 1

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SECTION 7: NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**SUMMARY PARAGRAPH**

Naval Aviation Supply Depot (NASD) Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33 is a one-story former military building on the grounds of the O'ahu Urban Garden Center, a University of Hawai'i at Mānoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources facility in Pearl City, 'Ewa District, City and County of Honolulu (Photo 1). Constructed in 1944, the building, based on a standardized military form, served as the galley storehouse at the segregated personnel camp of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot. The majority of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot site is now occupied by commercial retail development and the O'ahu Urban Garden Center. After 1990, the Department of the Navy gave the parcel of land on which the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, including Quonset Hut 33, was located to the State of Hawai'i in a land swap. At the time, dozens of other Quonset huts that served a variety of functions at the personnel camp were extant. The majority of the NASD structures were demolished to make way for a Home Depot store (1021 Kamehameha Highway) which opened in July 2001.¹ Quonset Hut 33 is the only one that remains. Today, it serves as a storage building for the O'ahu Urban Garden Center, a public education center focusing on urban horticulture.²

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**Setting**

Quonset Hut 33 is located within the O'ahu Urban Garden Center, operated by the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources. The O'ahu Urban Garden Center is located northeast of the Pearl City Peninsula, between the Queen Lili'uokalani Freeway and the Kamehameha Highway (Maps 1–3). Quonset Hut 33 is located at the rear of the center. Although it is adjacent to the 2nd Street extension within the property, it cannot be reached via 2nd Street, as it is fenced off just west of 4th Street. The building is only accessible through the public entrance of the garden center located on the east side of the Home Depot parking lot. Quonset Hut 33 is visible from the elevated westbound lanes of the Queen Lili'uokalani Freeway (Photo 2).

Exterior

Quonset Hut 33 is a standard 40-foot by 100-foot, Stran-Steel Arched Rib 40 (S.S.A.R.-40) "Utility Building Quonset" of prefabricated parts (see discussion on Quonset hut construction and evolution under Criterion C).³ Parallel rows of arched steel structural ribs run the length of the building and are bolted to a concrete foundation to serve as the primary supports. Additional steel ribs run perpendicular to the arched ribs the length of the building to support the roof covering and provide lateral support. The arched and longitudinal ribs have 1-

¹ "Home Depot nears Pearl City Opening," *Honolulu Advertiser*, July 7, 2001, accessed January 16, 2019, <http://the.honoluluadvertiser.com/article/2001/Jul/07/bz/bz04a.html>.

² Cooperative Extension Service, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, "About O'ahu Urban Garden Center," accessed December 14, 2018, <https://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/ougc/about.asp>.

³ Ross Stephenson and Laura Ruby, *International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) Jack Wayne Hall Building National Register Nomination*, November 17, 2016, Section 7, page 5, accessed December 20, 2018, https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd/files/2015/05/HI_HAWAII_HonokaaMPS_ILWUHall.pdf; Naval History & Heritage Command, *17th Naval Construction Battalion Historical Information*, accessed December 20, 2018, <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/dam/museums/Seabee/UnitListPages/NCB/017%20NCB.pdf>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section
number7 Page 2**Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp****Quonset Hut 33**

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

inch by 1-inch ribs. Additional support is provided by tie rods connecting the arched ribs. The building is clad with 24-gauge galvanized corrugated sheets that are nailed in place to the steel structure. The sheets are laid horizontally to the ground until the height of the roof supports, at which point the sheets are laid perpendicularly. At the end facades, or bulkheads, the sheeting is laid with the channels running vertically. Each bulkhead contains a large bi-fold metal door (Photos 1–4). Each door is flanked by a pair of industrial metal-screened windows; a single window is above each door (Photo 5). The curved sides of the building are not fenestrated.⁴

Landscape

The landscape surrounding Quonset Hut 33 consists of the various public gardens of the O‘ahu Urban Garden Center and the driveways that provide access. To the south, the building is bound by the private extension of 2nd Street within the garden center’s property. To the west and north are private unpaved roads that provide circulation throughout the center. On the east, are several publicly accessible gardens and attractions among which are a butterfly garden, boardwalk garden, caterpillar tunnel, and sensory garden.⁵ A grassy lawn surrounds Quonset Hut 33 between the various roads and eastern gardens. The western lawn is littered with rubbish—chopped wood, building materials, garden tools, and other apparatuses. Two medium-sized trees occupy the lawn on the east side of the building. The driveway on the north side of Quonset Hut 33 provides direct access to the building.

Interior

The interior of Quonset Hut 33 consists of a large, open space (Photo 6). The walls have no covering or insulation, so the structural steel ribs, steel tie rods, and corrugated steel siding are visible. A single fluorescent lighting fixture is suspended from the roof at the approximate center of the building. Quonset Hut 33 is occupied by the garden center’s tools and equipment.

Overall Integrity

No major changes to the steel arched rib frame with corrugated sheet metal have been made since its initial construction. The corrugated metal frame at the baseline has some deterioration of rust with holes that can be repaired without affecting the structure’s integrity. Quonset Hut 33 was formerly used as a galley storehouse at the center of the small housing encampment associated with enlisted African American men with the Naval Aviation Supply Depot. Today, it is the only building that exists from that installation. From the late 1940s to the 1960s, Pearl City encountered significant suburban development with new neighborhoods.⁶ In the 1970s, construction of the H-1 and H-2 Freeways brought several shopping centers with franchises and mainland branch stores.⁷ The area around the Naval Aviation Supply Depot became “characterized by this...extensive

⁴ Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, “Quonset Huts,” *Building the Navy’s Bases in World War II, Volume I, Part I* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946), 159-161, accessed December 20, 2018, <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/b/building-the-navys-bases/building-the-navys-bases-vol-1.html#1-6>.

⁵ Cooperative Extension Service, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, “Tours,” accessed December 14, 2018, <https://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/ougc/tour.asp#map>.

⁶ Polly Cosson, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), “Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Camp H. M. Smith and Navy Public Works Center Manana Title VII (Capehart) Housing” HABS No. HI-524, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C., 2-3, accessed March 28, 2017, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/hi/hi0800/hi0826/data/hi0826data.pdf>.

⁷ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

commercial and residential development.⁸ The current physical environment and remains of the site have been altered with the addition of the center’s various buildings, gardens, and orchards that replaced the supply depot buildings. The overall setting of the building within reach of the two major highways still reflects the period and association for which the site is significant. Quonset Hut 33 remains in its original location. The integrity of setting and location are retained.

⁸ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number8Page 1

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

1

SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY PARAGRAPH**

In the midst of World War II, several factors led to the US Navy's construction of a segregated encampment between Pearl City and an area known as the Waiawa Gulch.⁹ Among them were various racial tensions at housing areas for African American Cargo Handling Units at Pearl Harbor and surrounding areas, the arrival of over a dozen predominantly African American Construction Battalions (CBs or "SeaBees") to the Fourteenth Naval District in July 1943, and the construction of two supply centers in Waiawa Gulch where many African American navy men worked. The Waiawa Gulch Naval Aviation Supply Depot (also Naval Aviation Supply Annex Waiawa Gulch) was established in the early 1940s. The Naval Supply Depot (also known as the Manana Supply Center or Manana Storage Area or, simply Manana) was a spare parts distribution center with supply depot warehouses that was commissioned on August 1, 1944, on 129 acres of agricultural land that the Navy acquired in the Manana *ahupua'a* (Maps 1-3). In "the hills" outside Pearl City, Manana became the primary base for black seamen in the Pacific and "the largest base of Negro seamen the U.S. Navy has [in] any place in the world."¹⁰ A segregated 53-acre Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp was separated from the Naval Supply Depot by Kamehameha Highway. The personnel camp became known as Naval Barracks, Manana – or simply Manana Barracks. Manana Barracks would ultimately provide housing and amenities for over 4,000 African American sailors who worked at the Supply Depot or as stevedores for logistics support companies and SeaBee units.¹¹ Quonset Hut 33, once used for Galley Storage, is the only extant resource out of about 100 buildings and structures at the former site of Manana Barracks.¹²

Quonset Hut 33 is significant because of its association with enlisted African American men during World War II who served in non-combat units and were relegated to service duties essential to wartime operations. The resource provides a framework for understanding the experience of African Americans during World War II. The contributions of the men who lived at Manana Barracks and worked at the personnel camp, Waiawa Gulch Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Naval Supply Depot, and throughout O'ahu were instrumental in US war efforts as well as the later integration of the US Navy. In particular, Lieutenant Commander Edward Swain Hope, among the first group of African American naval officers, served as the Public Works Officer at Manana Barracks, supervising sailors of all races (see Criterion B discussion). In the absence of other buildings associated with Manana Barracks, Quonset Hut 33 stands as a testament to the marginalized historical contributions of

⁹ "The Seabees," *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II, Volume I, Part I* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946), 132, accessed March 28, 2017, <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/b/building-the-navys-bases/building-the-navys-bases-vol-1.html#1-6>.

¹⁰ Alex Albright, *The Forgotten First: B-1 And the Integration of the Modern Navy* (Fountain: R.A. Fountain, 2013), 25.

¹¹ Cosson, HABS, 2-3; Thomas David Parham, Jr., *An Affirmation of Faith* (Maitland: Xulon Press, 2010); "Navy's First Black Captain Dies," April 20, 2007, accessed February 28, 2017, http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=28958; Florence Hamlish Levinsohn, "Where Vernon Jarrett is Coming From," accessed February 28, 2017, <http://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/where-vernon-jarrett-is-coming-from/Content?oid=871951>.

¹² African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawai'i, "1940s Quonset Hut near Pearl Harbor where African Americans lived in segregated housing," June 11, 2015, accessed February 28, 2017, <https://aadcc.org/Obama%20Hawaiian%20Africana%20Museum>. Quonset Hut 33 and discussions on African American involvement and participation in the US Navy at Pearl Harbor and outlying installations is also discussed by HHM & Associates, Inc. (formerly Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc.) in the *United States Naval Base, Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark Nomination [DRAFT]*, 2017.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number8

Page

2Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Americans of African descent in World War II efforts. Although a utilitarian building in form and function, Quonset Hut 33 is of an architectural form with distinctive characteristics that was intentionally developed and utilized by the US Navy throughout the Pacific Theater and represents a significant trend in naval construction. As a result, Quonset Hut 33 is significant under Criteria A and B in the areas of African American Ethnic Heritage and Military at the national level and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level.

CRITERION A

Prior to the annexation of Hawai'i in 1898, the islands did not have a significant population of African descent with the exception of Afro-Portuguese crewmen from Cabo Verde and formerly enslaved African Americans who arrived on US whaling ships (1820–1880).¹³ A number of in-migrations of Eurafricans (Afro-Portuguese) and African Americans did occur over the next several decades: African American farmers and their families from Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee who were recruited by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association (1900–1903) and Buffalo Soldiers—members of the Twenty-fifth Army Infantry Regiment and the Ninth Army Cavalry Regiment who sojourned briefly in Honolulu during and following their service in the Philippine American War (1913–1917). Prior to World War II, African Americans in Hawai'i were enumerated by census takers as 233 in 1900, 635 in 1910, 348 in 1920, 563 in 1930, and 255 in 1940.¹⁴

Between 1940 and 1945, approximately 30,000 African American military personnel as well as civilian workers were stationed in Hawai'i, making it “the first time in the history of the Island,” that a large number of African Americans was present.¹⁵ Although the increase in the demographic was the result of military activity, Hawai'i did not accept African Americans on the same level as it did other ethnicities residing temporarily or permanently in the islands.¹⁶ Local communities were not as welcoming of African American soldiers, causing resentment. And, while not as prevalent as on the US mainland, social and economic discrimination was in place in large part due to the “Mainland pattern of race relations.”¹⁷ While military order did not permit some segregationist practices such as “Jim Crow back-of-the bus seating arrangements,” other discriminatory policies

¹³ Some African American sailors like Anthony D. Allen came from the United States via merchant sailing ships and whaling vessels. Otherwise, most individuals of African descent in Hawai'i descended from sailors who came from Cape Verde islands, a Portuguese possession. Romanzo Adams, “Census Notes on the Negroes in Hawai'i Prior to the War,” *Social Process in Hawai'i*, volume 9-10 (July 1945): 25.

¹⁴ Robert C. Schmidt, “Table 1.12 Ethnic Stock, 1853-1970,” in *Historical Statistics For Hawaii* (Mānoa: University of Hawai'i Press, 1977), 25. Per Adams, “Census Notes on the Negroes in Hawai'i Prior to the War,” the 1940 data did not include Cape Verdeans, Puerto Ricans, or individuals from those groups of mixed (Caucasian or Native Hawaiian) blood.

¹⁵ Beth Bailey and David Farber, “The ‘Double-V’ Campaign in World War II in Hawaii: African Americans, Racial Ideology, and Federal Power,” *Journal of Social History*, vol. 26, no. 4 (Summer 1993): 818; Albert S. Broussard, “The Honolulu NAACP and Race Relations in Hawai'i,” *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, volume 39 (2005): 115; Shirley Abe, “Violations of the Racial Code in Hawai'i,” *Social Process in Hawai'i*, volume 9-10 (July 1945): 35.

¹⁶ HHM & Associates, *Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark Nomination*. See also Albright, *The Forgotten First*, 101; Miles M. Jackson, “A Different Drummer: African Americans in the Military in Hawai'i,” in *They Followed the Trade Winds: African Americans in Hawai'i*, edited by Miles M. Jackson (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2004), 189; Alton Hornsby, Jr., ed., *Black America: A State-by-State Historical Encyclopedia*, Volume 1: A-M (Santa Barbara: Greenwood, 2011), 220. For additional context on African Americans in World War II see The National WWII Museum New Orleans, “Focus On: African Americans in WWII,” <http://www.nationalww2museum.org/see-hear/collections/focus-on/african-americans-in-wwii.html>; Bailey and Farber, “The ‘Double-V’ Campaign in World War II in Hawaii,” 817–843; Glenn A. Knoblock, *African American World War II Casualties and Decorations in the Navy, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine: A Comprehensive Record* (Jefferson: McFarland & Company, 2009); Abe, “Violations of the Racial Code in Hawai'i,” 33.

¹⁷ Abe, “Violations of the Racial Code in Hawai'i,” 36.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section
number 8 Page 3

Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

such as segregated units, housing, and amenities were maintained. While events like USO dances were segregated, mess halls, theaters, commissaries, and other public facilities were integrated.¹⁸

During World War II, the majority of African American military personnel in Hawai'i served in the US Navy both on shore and at sea. Initially the 167,000 African American sailors could only enlist as stewards, mess attendants, and cooks.¹⁹ The brave actions of African American men such as Doris "Dorrie" Miller and Julius Ellsberry during the attack on Pearl Harbor prompted the US government to open the US Navy for African Americans to serve in other roles in 1942.²⁰ Two years later, the US Navy commissioned the first African American naval officers.²¹ The US military also hired African American men and women as civilian workers at installations in Hawai'i. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, African Americans comprised 600 of the 20,000 civil defense workers that the Department of Defense sent to rebuild the Naval Yard.²² They lived in segregated sections of various "Civilian Housing Areas" adjacent to Hickam Field in the Pearl Harbor vicinity. Ernest Golden, for example, arrived in Hawai'i in 1943 as a defense worker at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.²³ He recalled living in Civilian Housing Area 3, where many single male civilian workers employed at the Naval Yard lived during World War II.²⁴ Golden said, "It was the housing area for the civilian workers and mostly from Pearl Harbor.... The two blocks closest to the ocean were set aside for the Negro.... The mess halls were integrated. The barbershop was segregated, the theater was integrated.... It was sort of a weird setup, really."²⁵ African American servicemen and women also faced racial prejudice and segregated units, housing, and facilities. Many of them encountered difficulties dealing with their white counterparts and officers, especially those who came from southern US states where Jim Crow practices and attitudes prevailed. Despite these hardships, however, African American servicemen and women had made their mark in the US armed forces and impacted Hawai'i and Pearl Harbor as well. Many remained residents of the Hawaiian Islands; in 1950, 2,650 African Americans residing in Hawai'i was 2,651—significantly larger than the pre-war population.²⁶

Early African American Army Troops in Hawai'i

As early as 1910, rumors of the arrival of African American troops to Hawai'i were met with opposition. Honolulu businessmen and other residents protested the proposed replacement of the Twentieth Army Infantry (which had been serving a long tour of duty at Fort Shafter) with the Twenty-fourth Infantry—an African American unit with white officers.²⁷ The Twenty-fourth Infantry did not come to Hawai'i, and, two years later, Hawaiian merchants again sought to prevent the arrival of the Twenty-fifth Infantry as the African American soldiers were

¹⁸ Bailey and Farber, 826, 831. USO dances were segregated until the integrated Rainbow Club opened.

¹⁹ National Museum of the Pacific War, "African Americans in WWII," accessed March 1, 2017, <http://www.pacificwarmuseum.org/your-visit/african-americans-in-wwii/>. For Eugene Tarrant's oral history account in the US Navy at Pearl Harbor aboard the USS *San Francisco* and in the Pacific, see <http://www.wv2online.org/view/eugene-tarrant/>.

²⁰ National Museum of the Pacific War, "African Americans in WWII."

²¹ Ibid.

²² African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawai'i, "1940s Quonset Hut."

²³ Arcadia Publishing, "African Americans in Hawai'i," accessed March 23, 2017, <https://www.arcadiapublishing.com/9780738581163/African-Americans-in-Hawaii>.

²⁴ Civilian Housing Area (CHA) 3 was on the east side of Hickam Field, on the "three streets beginning at the present site: Trinity Missionary Baptist Church in Ohana Nui Circle (sandwiched between Pearl Harbor housing and Hickam Airforce Base off Nimitz Highway back of Honolulu International Airport)." African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawai'i, "1940s Quonset Hut."

²⁵ College of Social Sciences Center for Oral History, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, "Life Histories of African Americans," accessed February 28, 2017, <http://www.oralhistory.hawaii.edu/pages/ethnic/afam.html>.

²⁶ Schmitt, 25.

²⁷ "Negro Troops May Come Here," October 2, 1910, *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 2, 1910: 1.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number8

Page

4Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

perceived as a social threat and there was “no present negro population [in Honolulu] in which the negro soldiers would find a congenial environment.”²⁸ This argument was grounded in racism and not truth, however, as Honolulu had a mixed population of Eurafican (Afro-Portuguese), African American, and Native Hawaiian ancestry. Also, a significant number of African Americans on ships were in the Honolulu Harbor on a temporary basis.

Ultimately, the Twenty-fifth Infantry did relocate to Honolulu from the Philippines in 1913, and the presence of African American military troops commenced.²⁹ The unit was stationed at Schofield Barracks in 1913; Company E was transferred to the island of Hawai‘i for trail construction on Mauna Loa in 1915.³⁰ The soldiers returned to Honolulu, and the regiment was assigned to guard duty on the island of O‘ahu and Hawai‘i until called to Camp Little in Nogales, Arizona, in 1918 (figure 1).³¹ Several other African American regiments made brief sojourns in Honolulu. In October 1915, the transport of the Twenty-fourth Infantry stopped at O‘ahu at the end of the regiment’s tour in the Philippines.³² The Ninth Cavalry, another African American regiment, stayed briefly in Hawai‘i in transit to the Philippines in January 1916.³³ When the US War Department planned to send a 600-man African American labor battalion to Hawai‘i in 1940 to assist with unloading army equipment, local businessman and union members again rallied in opposition; the specter of racism the underlying, if not covert, deterrent.³⁴ Ultimately, several army units did establish a presence in Hawai‘i, especially after the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.³⁵ African Americans in other branches of the armed forces also contributed to the war effort in Hawai‘i.³⁶ It was particularly in the US Navy, however, that significant strides in the participation of African Americans in the US Military and in Hawai‘i during wartime were made.³⁷

US Navy Construction Battalion Units in Hawai‘i

THE US NAVY ESTABLISHES SEABEE UNITS

After the attack on Pearl Harbor triggered US involvement in World War II in December 1941, a large military force was needed to support the United States’ war efforts in the Pacific. In 1943, due to the nation’s wartime emergency need for workers and enlisted military men, the National War Labor Board and Department of Navy

²⁸ “Do Not Want Negro Regiment,” *Hawaiian Star*, February 9, 1912: 4.

²⁹ Jackson, “A Different Drummer,” 190–196; Darlene E. Kelley, “African Americans of the Hawaiian Islands,” accessed July 17, 2018, <http://files.usgarchives.net/hi/statewide/newspapers/africana5nw.txt>.

³⁰ The soldiers of Company E completed the Mauna Loa trail for future use of researchers and hikers; the trail later became part of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory and Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park. Jackson, “A Different Drummer,” 190–192; Martha Hoverson, “Buffalo Soldiers at Kilauea, 1915-1917,” *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, volume 49 (2015): 73-90; Kathryn Waddell Takara, “Trailblazers,” accessed January 25, 2018, <https://hanahou.com/12.1/trailblazers>.

³¹ Ibid. See also John Henry Nankivell, *Buffalo Soldier Regiment: History of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, 1869-1926* (Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 2001) for a history of the 25th Infantry Regiment.

³² “Lieut.-Col. Cheatham only O‘ahu Officer Going on Transport,” *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, September 30, 1915: 6; “25th Will Give Big Smoker for Manila Troops,” *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 2, 1915: 14; “25th Infantry will Play 24th Infantry Team at Park Today,” *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 4, 1915: 10; “25th Infantry Blanks Visitors Yesterday,” *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 5, 1915: 10.

³³ “Colony System to be Retained,” *Honolulu Advertiser*, June 21, 1915: 2; “7th Cavalry to Aid in Guarding Border,” *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, December 6, 1915: 4; “Twenty-fifth will entertain Ninth,” *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 2, 1916: 11; “Ninth Cavalry will meet Twenty-Fifth,” *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 14, 1916: 7.

³⁴ Jackson, “A Different Drummer,” 196.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Additional context regarding the history of African American participation in Hawai‘i can be found in the “Manana Barracks and African Americans in the US Navy (1940–1979)” case study from the “Historic Context Studies for Selected Ahupua‘a” by HHM & Associates (draft pending, 2019).

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number8

Page

5Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

had to rethink its exclusionary and discriminatory race policies and longstanding social traditions of racial discrimination and segregation. For that reason, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox submitted plans in January 1942 for African Americans to serve outside of the steward branch. On April 7, 1942, Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark, approved Knox's plan, and the first predominantly black Construction Battalions (SeaBees) were commissioned to serve in the World War II Pacific Theater.³⁸ SeaBees built roads, airfields, bridges, and ports as needed by the navy and constructed naval facilities, often on tiny, undeveloped islands necessitating the construction of landing fields, housing, auxiliary buildings, and all other structures from the ground up. The new African American SeaBees arrived at the Fourteenth Naval District in July 1943 and were stationed in 'Aiea where Pearl Harbor's largest residential area during World War II—housing 16,000 men—was located (figure 2). Initially, the navy's African American sailors stationed in Hawai'i were among them; African American SeaBees, messmen, and stevedores were housed in segregated quarters.³⁹ Later, to differentiate African American Construction Battalions from others, the navy began to designate the African American SeaBee battalions as Cargo Handling Groups.⁴⁰

RACIAL TENSIONS

According to the declassified 1944 Naval Administration Commandant Report, the enlisted African American SeaBees created additional problems for Army General Delos Emmons and Navy Admiral William Furlong because of the navy's segregation policies.⁴¹ In addition to having to abide by Jim Crow regulations in the military, the African American sailors were frustrated by the menial roles to which they were assigned and by the continual insults from white sailors and soldiers who used "derogatory language."⁴² This was representative of nationwide mistreatment of African Americans, particularly those in military service. Among the most publicized riots involving African American servicemen during World War I were those recorded as having taken place in the Honolulu neighborhoods of Iwilei (1916) and A'ala Park (1917), as well as similar racial disturbances that occurred in mainland cities such as Houston in 1917.⁴³ Many of these conflicts took place because of the harassment or wrongful accusation of African American soldiers. The return of African American World War I veterans—many of whom expected equal rights as a result of their service—exacerbated racial tensions throughout the US, resulting in race riots in more than 25 US cities including Washington, DC, Chicago, and Elaine, Arkansas.⁴⁴

³⁸ Frank A. Blazich, Jr., "Building for a Nation and Equality: African American SeaBees in World War II," *SeaBee Magazine*, March 6, 2014, accessed December 14, 2018, <http://seabemagazine.navylive.dodlive.mil/2014/03/06/building-for-a-nation-and-equality-african-american-seabees-in-world-war-ii/>. Reprinted at the Naval History Blog, <https://www.navalhistory.org/2014/03/04/building-for-a-nation-and-for-equality-african-american-seabees-in-world-war-ii>.

³⁹ Albright, *The Forgotten First*, 98–99.

⁴⁰ Decommissioned US Naval Administration Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District Report.

⁴¹ Albright, *The Forgotten First*, 100.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ "Reports about Iwilei Rioting are Conflicting," *Semi-Weekly Star-Bulletin*, January 18, 1916: 8; *Handbook of Texas Online*, Robert V. Haynes, "HOUSTON RIOT OF 1917," accessed January 21, 2019, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/jch04>, uploaded on June 15, 2010, modified on February 23, 2018, published by the Texas State Historical Association; "Iwilei Wrecked by Colored Troopers," *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 14, 1916: 1; "Ninth Cavalry Officers Hold Men Blameless," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, January 17, 1916: 1; "Military Begins Thorough Inquiry into Iwilei Riot," *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, January 15, 1916: 14.

⁴⁴ Equal Justice Initiative, "Red Summer of 1919," accessed January 25, 2019, <https://eji.org/reports/online/lynching-in-america-targeting-black-veterans/red-summer>; Chad Williams, "African-American Veterans Hoped Their Service in World War I Would Secure Their Rights at Home. It Didn't," *Time*, November 12, 2018, accessed January 25, 2019, <http://time.com/5450336/african-american-veterans-wwi/>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section
number8Page 6**Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33**

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

During World War II, similar events occurred as African American soldiers balked at their mistreatment even as protest movements were fermenting throughout the country. A riot occurred at 'Aiea on December 1942 between white and black sailors when the members of an African American base company, already discontented about the lack of opportunity provided by military service and by mistreatment from white soldiers and officers, were refused admittance to an evening performance. While the 'Aiea riot was not perhaps a direct influence on similar events on the US mainland, events such as the 1943 riots in Detroit and Harlem reflected the racial tensions in the country.

After the riot at 'Aiea, the navy contemplated constructing an entire "separate but equal" base to accommodate African American sailors and avoid the tense incidents that were growing increasingly violent and common between black and white personnel at mealtimes or in social settings.⁴⁵ The rationale for construction of the separate but equal barracks was documented in "The Negro Problem in the 14th Naval District," a report compiled by the navy's counter-intelligence office in August 1943.⁴⁶ No separate base was constructed at that time, however. After further "inter-racial disturbances" in April 1944, the Cargo Handling Group, Fourteenth Naval District (Colored) was removed from 'Aiea Naval Barracks and transferred to an encampment in the Waiawa Gulch.⁴⁷

Establishment of African American Military Presence in Waiawa Gulch

Although Quonset Hut 33 was not located in the Waiawa Gulch, the development of that area is significant to understanding the subsequent expansion for navy supply needs and segregated housing. After their relocation from the 'Aiea Barracks, the African American Cargo Handling Unit was housed at an encampment adjacent to Waiawa Stream that had been authorized and in use since 1942. In addition to solving the navy's problem of segregating African American troops, this move was efficient as many African American SeaBees worked at the Waiawa Gulch Naval Aviation Supply Depot established in the early 1940s or at the Naval Supply Depot (Manana Supply Center) which was established east of the encampment in 1943. When the Waiawa Gulch encampment expanded by 50 acres, additional accommodations were provided in Quonset huts and tents, but it was only 16-percent complete by February 1944 (figure 3).⁴⁸ And, even though African American units worked in the storage areas and district laundry area, the Manana Supply Center had its own housing—the Naval Supply Center Naval Barracks (established in 1944)—for white Construction Battalions only.⁴⁹ These factors created a housing shortage problem for the pending arrival of African American SeaBees to Pearl Harbor. On February 26, 1944, the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks Director of the Pacific Division wrote:

With the expected arrival in Pearl Harbor during March of some sixteen [African American] Construction Battalions this situation has become extremely critical. While SeaBees coming to this area are bringing tents for temporary housing and huts for permanent housing, personnel are almost immediately assigned to projects carrying higher priority than construction of their own camps, temporary housing requires more land than is available, and

⁴⁵ Albright, 98–99.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 99–100.

⁴⁷ Letter from Com 14 to CinCPac & CinCPOA, June 27, 1944, CRMP Boxes, Box 1 Topic Files, Folder 3 – "Tentage Versus Barracks & HSQ for Cargo Handling Group (colored) at Waiawa/Manana," archives of NAVFAC Hawai'i, Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam.

⁴⁸ Letter from Commander, Air Force, Pacific Fleet, to Commander-in-Chief, US Pacific Fleet, February 24, 1944, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "NG(1) - Storage Structures – Beginning August 1940 – Ending July 15, 1944," National Archives (NARA) San Bruno, California.

⁴⁹ "Pearl City Has New Housing for Supply Men," *Navy Banner*, February 1943.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number8Page 7Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

sanitation for such camps in congested areas, make it imperative that requested materials be furnished and camps made available at the earliest possible date.⁵⁰

The temporary relocation of the Cargo Handling Group, Fourteenth Naval District from 'Aiea Naval Barracks to the Waiawa Gulch encampment also exacerbated the need for a location with more housing not only for the relocated units, but also for the African American SeaBee units that were already assigned to the supply areas at Waiawa Gulch.

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp (Manana Barracks)

In a letter dated April 28, 1944, the Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District wrote of the agreement to officially establish Naval Barracks, Manana. The directive noted:

(a) All personnel of the Cargo Handling Group, Fourteenth Naval District, and the colored personnel assigned to the Naval Supply Depot, Fourteenth Naval District be transferred to Aiea Naval Barracks to Camp No. 2, Waiawa Gulch [the later 50-acre expansion], as soon as this Camp is vacated by Construction Battalion personnel.

(b) All personnel of the Construction Battalions now quartered in Camp No. 2, Waiawa Gulch, be transferred to Aiea Naval Barracks or other locations agreed upon by the Assistant Commandant for Logistics and the Officer in Charge, Second Naval Construction Brigade.⁵¹

The shift in personnel was to be complete by May 1, 1944. As a result, the subordinate command "Naval Barracks, Manana" was established.⁵² The Officer in Charge of the Cargo Handling Group, Fourteenth Naval District became the Commanding Officer, Naval Barracks, Manana with the approval for the assignment of additional officer personnel. Two days later, on May 3, 1944, the Fourteenth Naval District Commandant in turn wrote that ongoing storage construction in the Waiawa Gulch was not feasible but that a 53-acre tract south of Kamehameha Highway was available for purchase for 100 officers and 1,000 enlisted men.⁵³ Also on May 3, the Commander in Chief of the US Pacific Fleet wrote to the Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District of the approval of a camp to house the African American personnel of the Waiawa Gulch Naval Aviation Supply Depot. He noted,

Housing for personnel, however, shall be limited to screened and floored tentage, and galleys, messhalls and latrines shall be advance base type structures. Provision will be made, if feasible, for the housing of Naval Supply Depot personnel employed in the Manana Area, and for whom suitable accommodations will not be provided at the new Manana Naval Camp.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ From Director Pacific Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks Pearl Harbor to Director Pacific Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks San Francisco, February 26, 1944, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "N6(1) - Storage Structures - Beginning August 1940 - Ending July 15, 1944," NARA San Bruno. In *Building for a Nation*, Blazich records that the number of battalions was 15, and other secondary sources follow suit. It is not clear whether the letter was an estimate or if Blazich and later histories are incorrect.

⁵¹ Letter from Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District to Commandant, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, April 28, 1944, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "N6(1) - Storage Structures - Beginning August 1940 - Ending July 15, 1944," NARA San Bruno.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Robert L. Ghormley, Confidential memorandum, no date, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "N6(1) - Storage Structures - Beginning August 1940 - Ending July 15, 1944," NARA San Bruno.

⁵⁴ Letter from Commander in Chief, US Pacific Fleet, to Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, May 22, 1944, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "N6(1) - Storage Structures - Beginning August 1940 - Ending July 15, 1944," NARA San Bruno.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section
number8Page 8**Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33**

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Instead of providing the African American SeaBees in the Waiawa Gulch area with housing at the barracks of the new Naval Supply Depot (Manana Supply Center), they were to be housed in the 53-acre tract in tents unlike other units who were generally housed in more permanent structures. Initially, only larger support buildings were to be Quonset huts. On June 8, 1944, in a letter regarding the proposed placement of an administration building and a personnel building in the new 53-acre tract, the Fourteenth Naval District Commandant "requested that certain [in other words, African American] Naval Supply Depot personnel employed in the Waiawa Gulch/Manana area be housed in this camp" (figure 4).⁵⁵

Then, on June 24, 1944, the Fourteenth Naval District Commandant wrote about the type of living accommodations for the African American Cargo Handling Groups. He noted that housing the men in tents was detrimental to morale and contradictory to their service:

The colored personnel of the Cargo Handling Group have been in the 14th N.D, since September 1942. During this period they have rendered loyal and efficient service in loading and discharging cargo ships at Pearl Harbor. It is strongly felt that their further removal into billets on a scale below their present accommodations will produce a seriously adverse effect on their morale, will to work and general discipline. This is particularly true in view of their recent experience being removed from Aiea Barracks into lesser accommodations at Waiawa Gulch following trouble at Aiea. Because of these factors, it is not desired to move the colored personnel from their present billets unless accommodations on the same scale are available at the new location. To accomplish this and it will only be necessary to substitute frame barracks for tents, increasing capacity from 2500 to 3600 to take care of negro personnel now on board.⁵⁶

In his recommendation of frame barracks, instead of tents, he promoted the "separate but equal" practice of the Jim Crow-era noting that "The representative of the Bureau of Naval Personnel concerned with colored personnel now in the Fourteenth Naval District, has stated that wherever separation of the races is practiced (although this is not an administrative policy) equivalent construction is always furnished [for] those of different races, even to the point of duplication."⁵⁷ Correspondence regarding the matter continued until, ultimately, the US Navy did decide to construct standardized temporary buildings like Quonset Hut 33 for the housing needs of African American SeaBees at Manana Barracks.⁵⁸

Throughout the fall of 1944, reports documented the continued presence of 3,460 men of the Fourteenth Naval District Cargo Handling Group still housed at the Waiawa encampment.⁵⁹ Manana Barracks was completed at the end of November, one month behind schedule.⁶⁰ According to a layout plan of Manana Barracks, Quonset Hut 33 was located along the southern edge of the personnel camp and utilized as a Galley Storage Building (figure 5).

⁵⁵ Memo from Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District to Chief of Naval Operations, June 8, 1944, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "N6(1) – Storage Structures – Beginning August 1940 – Ending July 15, 1944," NARA San Bruno.

⁵⁶ Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District to CinCPac & CinCPOA, June 24, 1944, Record Group 181, Correspondence and Publications of the Commandant's Office, 1941–1945, Box 11, Folder 2, NARA San Bruno.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ J. Henry Etier, Jr., to Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, October 5, 1944, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "N4(5) – Quarters – Beginning October 1, 1944," NARA San Bruno.

⁵⁹ M. C. Robertson, Chief of Staff to Director, Pacific Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Pearl Harbor, "Enlisted Housing," various dates, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "N4(5) – Quarters – Beginning October 1, 1944," NARA San Bruno.

⁶⁰ M. C. Robertson, Chief of Staff to Director, Pacific Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Pearl Harbor, October 14, 1944, RG 181, Box 3, Folder "N4(5) – Quarters – Beginning October 1, 1944," NARA San Bruno.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number8

Page

9Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Role of Manana Barracks' African American SeaBee Units in Integrating the US Navy

World War II saw the gradual integration of the US Navy. Whereas African American men were previously relegated to positions in the steward branch as cooks, messmen, or stewards (the servants of white officers), in March 1944, the navy decided that African American cooks and bakers would be given new construction duty when whites were not available. Ultimately, African American Construction Battalions became more pervasive. The battalions with officers and enlisted men at Manana Barracks played important roles in this gradual integration. Ensign Jesse W. Arbor, US Naval Reserve (USNR) and Warrant Officer Charles B. Lear were among the first African American officers of the US Naval Reserve to arrive in Pearl Harbor to serve in the Fourteenth Naval District (figure 6).⁶¹ African Americans not only fought racism and segregation by becoming officers. Even strides by sailors in the US Navy music and sports departments paved the way for integration in American society (see discussion of the B-1 Navy Fleet Band and African American baseball teams below). Through their diligence and impressive service, African American sailors in contributed valiantly to the war effort in Hawai'i. By August 1945, when the Empire of Japan surrendered to the Allies, thousands of African American sailors were on duty aboard ships and ashore in Hawai'i as well as throughout the Pacific serving in a number of capacities.

LIFE AT MANANA BARRACKS

From the time of their arrival to Waiawa Gulch—first at the encampment and then at Manana Barracks within close proximity to the Waiawa Gulch Naval Aviation Depot and the Manana Naval Supply Depot—African American SeaBees and stevedores played a critical role in the war effort at Pearl Harbor (figures 7-10). Stevedore companies were specialized SeaBee units that were trained to unload food, ammunition, and supplies from navy ships.⁶² The supply depots at Waiawa Gulch/Manana and others throughout the Pacific Theater were important because the resupply of ships was critical to the war effort due to the limited refueling range for both ships and planes at the time.⁶³ The navy's supply mission occurred throughout Pearl Harbor and in several locations near and in the Waiawa Gulch/Manana area but, Quonset Hut 33 is the only extant reminder of the function of the navy's Public Works Program as well as of the Waiawa Gulch Naval Aviation Supply Depot, the Manana Naval Supply Depot, and the Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp.

The crucial role of Manana Barracks' enlisted soldiers and officers was consistently reported in various naval publications (figures 11–13). In September 1944, a photograph depicted navy officers reviewing the African American personnel of the Manana Barracks, Subordinate Command before the troops moved from the Waiawa Gulch encampment to the Manana Barracks personnel camp (figure 14). The following month, the "Navy's 'Men from Manana'" were lauded for their support role in the Navy's Supply Department "whether it is preparing food, or keeping careful records; whether it is the transporting of men and goods, or the all-around maintaining of a large station."⁶⁴ Maintaining the order of the supply depot was important to the war effort in order to uphold sanitation and prevent disease, as well as to efficiently manage supplies due to wartime shortages, etc., was the job of sailors like Joseph Conklin LaNier, who enlisted in the navy at age 17 on February 2, 1944 (figure 15). LaNier received his training at Camp Shoemaker in Alameda County, California, before being shipped to Hawai'i. He was assigned to Manana Barracks. His duty was working in the laundry room which was located on

⁶¹ "Appointments from Civilian Life," *Opportunity*, volume 23, no. 1 (Winter 1945): 38.

⁶² *Building the Navy's Bases*, 144.

⁶³ HHM & Associates, *Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark Nomination*, 5.

⁶⁴ "Navy's 'Men From Manana' Play A Big Role in the Supply Department," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 26, 1944: 8; "Men from Manana," *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 27, 1944: 28; "Naval Supply Center Can Provide Every War or Peacetime Need," *Honolulu-Star Bulletin*, October 26, 1946: 8.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number8Page 10

Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

the west side of the personnel camp, adjacent to Waiawa Stream (see figure 5). Life at Manana Barracks was not all work. The May 1945 issue of the Naval Supply Depot's newspaper *The Messenger* featured a two-page spread on Manana Barracks' Educational Department where the African American soldiers living and working there could obtain remedial and leadership training and partake of various hobbies during their free time (figures 16 and 17).⁶⁵

THE IMPACT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE NAVY MUSIC DEPARTMENT: THE B-1 NAVY FLEET BAND

The establishment of the B-1 Navy Fleet Band marked the first significant move toward integration in the Navy. The US B-1 Band and the integration of the Navy began on May 27, 1942 with 44 young African American men. Prior to the band members' enlistment, Blacks had served only as stewards and mess attendants. In May 1944, US Navy B-1 arrived at Manana Barracks, the largest posting of African American seamen in the world. B-1, a 45-piece regimental band led by James Benton Parsons, Musician First Class (MUS1), was composed of the first African Americans to serve in the modern navy at a rank higher than messman (figure 18). They had been a favorite of white Commander O. O. Kessing at the navy preflight training school at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where B-1 was originally stationed and which Kessing helped organize and then commanded. In Hawai'i, B-1 performed frequently at military functions for Pacific Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr. The only regimental navy band on the islands, they also played for daily flag raisings, for visiting dignitaries, and regimental reviews, as well as for ships embarking for Pacific combat, for wounded troops in hospitals and on hospital ships, and for ships returning from battle. In addition, they played for football and baseball games, wrestling and boxing matches, parades, bond rallies, and concerts, sometimes with a portion of the show featuring one of the swing bands formed from B-1 in Hawai'i – the "Moon Glowers" and the "Manana Meteors." The swing bands were also kept busy playing smokers (informal social gatherings for men), parties, and USO clubs.

Musician John Coltrane was one of the most prominent members of the B-1 Navy Fleet Band (figure 19). Coltrane enlisted in the navy on August 6, 1945. He was trained as an apprentice seaman at Sampson Naval Training Station in upstate New York before he was shipped to Pearl Harbor, where he was stationed at Manana Barracks. At Pearl Harbor, his musical talent got him transferred from construction detail to the navy band. Coltrane became the band leader of the "Melody Masters" swing band. As the B-1's band members mustered out and returned to the mainland in October 1945, Coltrane remained behind with the 17-piece band that replaced them.⁶⁶

The B-1 band, and smaller swing bands formed from the B-1, often competed against all-white and other all-black bands at "Battles of the Band" competitions staged at military bases throughout the Hawaiian Islands. At one such event at Schofield Barracks in March 1945, the B-1 Navy Fleet Band placed third over the Marines and SeaBees bands, among others.⁶⁷ African American military bands were a popular form of entertainment in Hawai'i. A 17-piece band stationed at nearby Barbers Point Naval Station—located on O'ahu about 20 miles southwest of Manana Barracks—was fronted by Harry "Pee Wee" Jackson of Cleveland, Ohio, and was believed by some to be the top swing band in Hawai'i. Other notable military bands in Hawai'i included the "Airbase Aces" from the Honolulu Air Station, the "Skyhawk's" from the Ammunition Depot at Lualei, the "Blackhawks" from the Naval Receiving Barracks at 'Aiea, the "Modernaires" from Schofield Barracks, and the "Jungleers," led by Reuben Reeves, from the Army Jungle Training Center. Arguably the most popular band was the navy

⁶⁵ "Manana Review: Educational Department at Manana a Success," *The Messenger*, volume 4, number 5 (May 1945): 6-7.

⁶⁶ "The Melody Masters," accessed November 17, 2016, <http://www.rafountain.com/navy/melodymasters.html>.

⁶⁷ Albright, *The Forgotten First*, 116.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section
number

8

Page 11

**Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33**

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

orchestra led by Ray Anthony, who had played trumpet for Glenn Miller and then Jimmy Dorsey before enlisting in 1942. Anthony's orchestra was the resident band for eight months in 1945 at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, which had been taken over by the navy for sailors on rest and relaxation leave, and where enlisted men on leave slept free in "cot-crowded luxury suites" (figures 20–22).⁶⁸

The navy's recruitment of musicians was important in that the practice placated African American leaders who desired the integration of military units and provided enlisted musicians with higher ranks than messmen.⁶⁹ The B-1 Band is significant because with this rank, the members essentially integrated the ranks of the navy even though it was a segregated unit. Relatively speaking, they enjoyed freedoms unlike their enlisted counterparts, as well as certain status. Musician First Class Parsons recalled that, upon the B-1's arrival in Hawai'i, "No one, it seemed, had expected the in-coming band to be black, and their lack of instruments did not help their case; everyone assumed that because they were black, they were part of the labor force responsible for loading ships and maintaining facilities."⁷⁰ The B-1 was the "largest Navy band ever in the Pacific."⁷¹ In Hawai'i, the B-1 played for a variety of audiences. Band member Huey Lawrence recalled, playing for servicemen on the ships leaving for Pacific combat or returning from battle... 'was the best art of Hawai'i. They really appreciated it and treated us royally. They didn't show any prejudice. We were entertainers."⁷²

THE IMPACT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE NAVY ATHLETIC PROGRAM

During World War II, more than 200 players from baseball's Negro League served in the military. In addition, there were basketball players, football players, and boxing teams. Manana Barracks had its own baseball team, which played against other African American teams (such as that at 'Aiea) as well as all-white teams. The Manana Barracks baseball field was located in the southeast corner of the camp (see figure 5; present-day location of the O'ahu Urban Garden Center's plumeria collection). A softball field was located on the west side of the Manana Barracks personnel camp. Having these kinds of sports fields was typical of Pearl Harbor housing areas. Servicemen who once played for the teams at 'Aiea and Manana later integrated with white teams. Among them was James Stephen "Zipper" Zapp who enlisted in the navy in 1942 (figure 23). He was a Boatswain Mate Second Class (BM2) in the US Navy and was stationed at Pearl Harbor. There, he started playing baseball for the 'Aiea Naval Barracks team—first with the all-black team and then with the integrated team. He also played third base at Manana Barracks in Hawai'i. Zapp recalled when he was selected to integrate the white Aiea Barracks team, "One day we were playing and the manager for the white team was watching us play. I was playing third base at the time."⁷³ Coach Edgar Jones (a former running-back in the National Football League, or NFL), who was impressed with Zipper's performance on the field transferred Zapp to his white team, making him and first baseman Andy Ashford the only two black players to join the integrated line-up. Zapp's team won back-to-back titles in 1943 and 1944 while stationed in Hawai'i.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 118.

⁶⁹ "African American Navy Bands of World War II," accessed November 17, 2016, <http://rafountain.com/navy/blacknavybandswwii.html>.

⁷⁰ Albright, *The Forgotten First*, 109.

⁷¹ Ibid., 114.

⁷² Ibid., 113.

⁷³ Brent Kelley, *The Negro Leagues Revisited: Conversations with 66 More Baseball Heroes* (Jefferson: McFarland & Company, Inc.: 2015), 197.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number8Page 12Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

RACIAL TENSIONS AT MANANA BARRACKS

The African American troops at Manana Barracks were under the command of Lieutenant Commander Grady Avant, who was assisted by Lieutenant Edward Swain Hope (figure 24; see Criterion B discussion for more on Edward Hope). While the higher-level officers of the troops were white, African American officers also played an important role in the organization of the Cargo Handling Units and in life at Manana Barracks (figure 25). Despite an integrated staff of officers—and despite the Manana Barracks' men efficiently performing their duties—racial discrimination still affected them, resulting in complications for the navy. Thomas David Parham, one of Manana Barracks' chaplains, reported on a riot that occurred at Manana Barracks in 1944 or 1945, while Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley was Commander of the Fourteenth Naval District.⁷⁴ The conflict occurred after an African American stevedore was accused of raping a white woman when he was actually on duty.⁷⁵ No details of the riot are known, but after the event, the navy fenced off Manana Barracks with barbed wire and placed armed guards with carbines at the gate to keep the sailors from escaping.⁷⁶ During the work day, each morning African American SeaBees living at Manana Barracks were loaded onto cattle cars and transported to the piers at Pearl Harbor for their daily duties; at the end of the day they returned to the encampment.

CRITERION B**Lieutenant Commander Edward Swain Hope**

Lieutenant Commander Edward Swain Hope (1901–1991) was the first African American officer appointed by the US Navy (figure 26). Hope was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 28, 1901, to reformer and activist Eugenia Hope and John Hope, the president of historically African American men's university Morehouse College.⁷⁷ He obtained degrees from Morehouse College (A.B., Science), and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B.S. and M.S., Civil Engineering), and Columbia University (Ed.D., personnel administration). In February 1944, when the Navy announced that it would commission African American ensigns, it also announced that 10 staff officers were needed (of which two were officer commissions in the US Navy Reserve Civil Engineer Corps Volunteer Service). Hope volunteered for service and qualified with his impressive educational background and previous experience as superintendent of buildings and grounds at Howard University in Washington, D.C. After passing his physical, he was sworn in as a lieutenant on May 15, 1944, becoming the highest-ranking African American man in naval service (figure 27).⁷⁸ Following his training at Camp Endicott in Davisville, Rhode Island (where presumably he

⁷⁴ Thomas David Parham was Manana Barracks' chaplain from October 2-December 6, 1945, and Arthur Berry later served as a chaplain at Manana Barracks from January 15 to May 22, 1946.

https://archive.org/stream/historyofchaplai03unit/historyofchaplai03unit_djvu.txt.

⁷⁵ Parham, *An Affirmation of Faith*, 113-114.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Leroy Davis, *A Clashing of the Soul: John Hope and the Dilemma of African American Leadership and Black Higher Education* (Athens and London: The University of Georgia Press, 1998), 124; Jacqueline Anne Rouse, *Lugenia Burns Hope, Black Southern Reformer* (Athens and London: The University of Georgia Press, 1989).

⁷⁸ "First Negro Appointed by Navy," *Opportunity*, Summer 1944: 129; "LCDR Edward Swain Hope," accessed December 20, 2018, <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/museums/seabee/explore/civil-engineer-corps-history/lcdr-edward-s--hope.html>; "An African American man, Edward Swain Hope of Washington, D. C., is sworn in as a Lieutenant, CEC-V(S), USNR at Washington, D.C. by Lieutenant Commander H.B. Atkinson, USNR, Executive Officer of the Office of Naval Officer Procurement of Washington," [photograph], New York Public Library Digital Collections, accessed December 20, 2018, <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47df-f9fd-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99> (also <https://dp.la/item/d34d93d7f6f14235e4ef7139687b23bd>); Evelyn Sherrer, "Lt. Edward Swain Hope Shatters Navy Tradition," *The Pittsburgh Courier*, July 8, 1944: 9, accessed December 20, 2018, https://www.newspapers.com/clip/21306666/edward_swain_hope/.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section
number8Page 13**Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33**

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

would have been acquainted with Quonset hut design and manufacture), Swain reported to Pearl Harbor.⁷⁹ He was assigned to Manana Barracks—which primarily housed black sailors who served as stevedores on the Navy docks—as Public Works Officer, where he served directly under white Lieutenant Commander Grady Avent (see figure 24). Hope’s duties at Manana Barracks were similar to those he encountered in his position at Howard University, a position he had held since 1932. Since Manana Barracks was under construction in the fall of 1944, Hope would have been involved in overseeing the work and maintaining the buildings at the personnel camp, including Quonset Hut 33. In December 1945, Lieutenant Hope was sent to Okinawa, where he served as a member of a court-marital board, the first African American to do so.⁸⁰ Hope returned to Manana Barracks where he remained until January 1946, at which time he was transferred to the Navy Pacific University where he served as Director of Instruction and was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. The university closed six months later, so Hope was reassigned as Pearl Harbor’s Assistant Public Works Officer. Hope was released from active duty in February 1947 but remained in the US Naval Reserve until the 1950s, when he became Chairman of the American University of Beirut’s Civil Engineering Department. Having overcome various barriers to military service in the US Navy, Hope died in 1991.

Lieutenant Commander Hope was not only the US Navy’s first African American officer, he also was the highest-ranking African American naval officer during World War II, serving at Manana Barracks.⁸¹ Quonset Hut 33 stands as a resource linked to Swain’s achievement and first site of his active military service in Hawai’i, and is, therefore, significant under Criterion B in the areas of Military and Ethnic Heritage: African American.

CRITERION C**The US Navy and the Development of the Quonset Hut**

Quonset Hut 33 is an example of a 40-foot by 100-foot, New Arch Rib Stran Steel Hut (SSAR 40) as built by the US Navy for a number of operations in Pearl Harbor. The Quonset hut was a utilitarian building form based on the British Nissen Bow Hut, a half-cylinder, wood-frame structure.⁸² The US Navy improved the Nissen Bow Hut with steel T-rib supports during World War II specifically for military use.⁸³ The Navy’s improved Quonset hut form was a steel-frame building that was designed in Davisville, Rhode Island, near Quonset Point Naval Air Station. The form was named after the place where it was developed and quickly accepted because of its ease of construction and portability due in large part to the lighter steel arched, ribbed supports in T-shaped sections. The Quonset hut was, therefore, useful for transporting components, erecting installations, and advancing across the Pacific at a faster pace than traditional building types. Stran-Steel, a subsidiary of Detroit’s Great Lake

⁷⁹ “LCDR Edward Swain Hope,” <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/museums/seabee/explore/civil-engineer-corps-history/lcdr-edward-s--hope.html>.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ “LCDR Edward D. Hope, CEC, USNR: A Black Pioneer During World War II,” from “The Navy Civil Engineer Corps Historical Vignettes,” accessed December 20, 2018, https://www.history.navy.mil/content/dam/museums/Seabee/Online%20Reading%20Room/Manuals%20and%20Publications/Publications/CEC%20Vignettes_final.pdf.

⁸² Mason Architects, Inc. and Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, *Historic Context Report and Historic Preservation Repair Plan, Building Types Assessment: World War II Wooden Facilities*, prepared for Commander, Navy Region, Hawai’i, March 2005: 1.2-8, accessed December 20, 2018, <http://www.masonarch.com/research-library/Wood%20Structures%20Report.pdf>; *Building the Navy’s Bases*, 159, accessed December 20, 2018, <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/b/building-the-navys-bases/building-the-navys-bases-vol-1.html#1-6>.

⁸³ For more detailed information on the evolution and variety of the Quonset hut form, see the “Quonset Huts” chapter in *Building the Navy’s Bases*, 159-161.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section
number

8

Page 14

**Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut
33**

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Steel Corporation, began manufacturing the Navy's Quonset huts. Initially, they developed a 20-foot by 40-foot building—the New Arch Rib Stran Steel Hut (SSAR 20) by the end of 1942. The designed featured arched I-shaped ribs of lightweight steel that were formed by welding together two C-shaped channels. The gap between the two channels allowed interior wall panels or exterior corrugated metal sheathing to be nailed directly into place, combining the durability of steel and efficiency of nail-and-hammer construction. In 1943, Stran-Steeel began producing the larger 40-foot SSAR. The first 100 SSAR 40 Quonset huts arrived in Hawai'i in September 1943.⁸⁴ Ultimately, Stran-Steel manufactured 11,800 of them. The versatility of the Quonset huts allowed them to be used for a number of applications including barracks, warehouses, administration, recreation halls, mess halls, galleys, dispensaries, latrines, hospitals, bakeries, and training centers (figure 28).⁸⁵

Use and Construction of Quonset Huts at Manana Barracks

Initially, the African American Construction Battalions who were to be relocated from the Waiawa Gulch Encampment to the new 53-acre Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp were to be housed in tents. Naval staff then considered wooden B1B barracks in June 1944, but by October 1944 ultimately decided on the use of SSAR camps due to the cost- and space-saving advantages in shipping them instead. The Bureau of Yards and Docks noted that "Savings of shipping space through use of SSAR huts is estimated to be two-thirds of the shipping volume of materials principally lumber required for B1B barracks and auxiliary structures."⁸⁶ Because the Quonset hut structures were lightweight design, they were easy to assemble; a team of 24 SeaBees could build an SSAR 40 with a concrete floor in four days.⁸⁷ As part of their training, SeaBees were specifically instructed on the placement and erection of Quonset huts (figure 29).⁸⁸ As such, one of the African American Construction Battalion units would likely have built Quonset Hut 33 and the other Quonset hut buildings within the Naval Air Station Depot Personnel Camp. A contemporary photograph showed a Quonset hut being assembled on a concrete foundation in Waiawa Gulch (figure 30). Quonset Hut 33 would have been constructed in the same manner. While historic photographs of Quonset huts in use as galley storage do not survive, a photo spread from the July 1945 issue of the Naval Support Depot's newspaper *The Messenger* featured a story about the new mess hall at Manana Barracks (figure 31). The photographs included the galley, which was also an SSAR 40 Quonset hut located north of the Quonset Hut 33 galley storage building.

Few examples of the Quonset huts, specifically the SSAR 40 type, exist today. The National Register nomination for the International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) Jack Wayne Hall Building details the significance of the Quonset hut form for a surviving building built by the US Navy in Honoka'a on the Big Island of Hawai'i. In 1990, Naval Air Station Barbers Point (NASBP) Central Core evaluated the former site of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp, and Quonset Hut 33 met NRHP Criteria A and C based upon its construction and uniform production techniques as assembled by Navy Construction Battalions in World War II. Today, the overall supporting structure has not changed. Quonset Hut 33 is one of the few remaining examples on O'ahu and is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a good example of an SSAR 40 Quonset Hut in Hawai'i adapted for specific use in an encampment for African American sailors in World War II. The physical and historical characteristics of Quonset Hut 33 have retained their integrity and character-defining

⁸⁴ Stephenson and Ruby, section 8, page 40, 42.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, Mason Architects, 1.2-8.

⁸⁶ Letter from Com 14 to CinCPAC & CinCPOA, June 27, 1944; Etier to Commandant, October 5 1944.

⁸⁷ Stephenson and Ruby, section 8, page 42.

⁸⁸ Naval History & Heritage Command, "17th Naval Construction Battalion Historical Information,"

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/dam/museums/Seabee/UnitListPages/NCB/017%20NCB.pdf>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 15

Naval Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

features that were significant to World War II-Era SSAR 40 Quonset hut buildings. These temporary buildings were not designed for long life. They were erected with inexpensive materials and received hard use during the World War II Era. Still, Quonset Hut 33 retains its integrity of materials and workmanship.

CONCLUSION

The location of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp (Manana Barracks) for African American SeaBees covered a significant portion of the US Navy’s installations in the Waiawa Gulch vicinity during World War II in response to the need for additional storage and housing facilities following the Imperial Japanese attack on December 7, 1941. Quonset Hut 33 is the only remnant of a site that was designated for American men of African ancestry to live and work in a segregated environment. Quonset Hut 33 is significant under National Register Criterion A because it represents a trend of societal and institutional racial intolerance in the Jim Crow practices of the United States that were perpetuated in the US Military, specifically the US Navy during World War II at Pearl Harbor. This building is a tangible source for retelling an American story that is part of a larger narrative about the Jim Crow Era that sanctioned the subjugation of African Americans that white officers and sailors brought from the racial caste system in the American South. Quonset Hut 33 is a physical symbol of prejudice and discrimination, a historical footprint that embodies facets of World War II on O’ahu and in the United States. Under National Register Criterion B, the building is associated with Lieutenant Edward Swain Hope, who exemplified the enlisted SeaBees and officers who were stationed at Manana Barracks who performed their services with pride and valor for freedom of their country, despite their unjust treatment. The accomplishments of African American SeaBees in the Pacific Theater operations earned the gratitude of many who served with them. Their deeds were unparalleled in the history of wartime service. Finally, under National Register Criterion C, the building exemplifies the standardized Quonset hut form used by the US Navy and adapted to meet World War II needs for rapid construction of facilities within a segregated military.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Quonset Hut 33 has a period of significance of 1944–1951. The year 1944 represents when the US Navy established the Manana Barracks subordinate command, began relocating African American Construction Battalion units to a segregated encampment in Waiawa Gulch, and made the necessary preparations to acquire the site for the Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp. The year 1951 marks the date of the last known documentation of Quonset Hut 33 as a Galley Storage building following the conclusion of World War II.⁸⁹

⁸⁹ *Map of Yards & Docks Supply Depot US Naval Supply Center Pearl City Junction, Waiawa-Manana, O’ahu, T.H., Fourteenth Naval District, showing conditions on 30 June 1951, [map], NAVFAC-HI.*

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number 9 Page 1

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SECTION 9: BIBLIOGRAPHY

"25th Infantry Blanks Visitors Yesterday," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 5, 1915: 10

"25th Infantry will Play 24th Infantry Team at Park Today," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 4, 1915: 10.

"25th Will Give Big Smoker for Manila Troops," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 2, 1915: 14.

"7th Cavalry to Aid in Guarding Border," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, December 6, 1915: 4.

Abe, Shirley. "Violations of the Racial Code in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii*, volume 9-10 (July 1945): 33- 38.

Adams, Romanzo. "Census Notes on the Negroes in Hawai'i Prior to the War," *Social Process in Hawai'i*, volume 9-10 (July 1945): 25-27.

African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawai'i. "1940s Quonset Hut near Pearl Harbor where African Americans lived in segregated housing," June 11, 2015. Accessed February 28, 2017.

<https://aadcc.org/Obama%20Hawaiian%20Africana%20Museum>.

"African American Navy Bands of World War II." Accessed November 17, 2016.

<http://rafountain.com/navy/blacknavybandswii.html>.

Albright, Alex. *The Forgotten First: B-1 And the Integration of the Modern Navy*. Fountain: R.A. Fountain, 2013.

"An African American man, Edward Swain Hope of Washington, D. C., is sworn in as a Lieutenant, CEC-V(S), USNR at Washington, D.C. by Lieutenant Commander H.B. Atkinson, USNR, Executive Officer of the Office of Naval Officer Procurement of Washington." [Photograph]. New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed December 20, 2018. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47df-f9fd-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99> (also <https://dp.la/item/d34d93d7f6f14235e4ef7139687b23bd>).

"Appointments from Civilian Life." *Opportunity*, volume 23, no. 1 (Winter 1945): 38.

Archives of Naval Facilities Engineering Command Hawai'i, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. Avent, Lt. Cmdr. Grady, Hope, Lt. Edward S. *USNR, Commanding Officer at the Navy's largest Negro base, Manana Barracks, Hawaii, inspects plans presented by Public Works Officer*, N.D. 208-NP-8E-1.

Arcadia Publishing. "African Americans in Hawai'i," Accessed March 23, 2017.

<https://www.arcadiapublishing.com/9780738581163/African-Americans-in-Hawaii>.

Arroyo, Cuahutemoc. *Jim Crow Shipyards: Black Labor and Race Relations in East Bay Shipyards During World War II*. Shipbuilders Council of America (1960). Annual report.

Bailey, Beth and David Farber. *The First Strange Place*. The John Hopkins Press, 1957.

_____. "The Double V Campaign in World War II Hawaii: African Americans, Racial Ideology, and Federal Power." *Journal of Social History* (1993): 817-843.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number 9 Page 2Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

"Black Americans in World War II." *The Pacific Online Encyclopedia*, <http://pwencycl.kgbudge.com/A/f/African-American>.

Blazich, Frank A. Jr. "Building for a Nation and Equality: African Americans Seabees in World War II." *SeaBee Magazine*, March 6, 2014. Accessed December 14, 2018.

<http://seabeemagazine.navylive.dodlive.mil/2014/03/06/building-for-a-nation-and-equality-african-american-seabees-in-world-war-ii/>. Reprinted at the Naval History Bog, <https://www.navalhistory.org/2014/03/04/building-for-a-nation-and-for-equality-african-american-seabees-in-world-war-ii>.

Bond, John. "Famous 369th Regiment World War II Anti-Aircraft Defense for MCAS Ewa Plains." Honolulu, June 24, 2016.

Brett, Pike. "Discrimination Against African American Soldiers in World War II: Racial Policies and the March to Desegregation." April 11, 2011. Dissertation Paper.

Broussard, Albert S. "The Honolulu NAACP and Race Relations in Hawai'i." *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, volume 39 (2005): 115-133.

Budge, Kent G. "The Pacific War Online Encyclopedia: Black Americans in the Military." 2007-2010.

Building the Navy's Bases in World War II 1940-1946. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Chapman, William, et. al. "Hawaii the Military and the National Park: WWII and Its Impact on Culture and the Environment." *American Society for Environmental History*, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, 2014.

College of Social Sciences Center for Oral History, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. "Life Histories of African Americans." Accessed February 28, 2017. <http://www.oralhistory.hawaii.edu/pages/ethnic/afam.html>.

"Colony System to be Retained." *Honolulu Advertiser*, June 21, 1915: 2

Commander, Navy Region Hawai'i. *Pearl Harbor WWII Wooden Building Type Assessment*. Prepared by Mason Architects, Inc. 2005.

Cosson, Polly. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), "Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Camp H. M. Smith and Navy Public Works Center Manana Title VII (Capehart) Housing" HABS No. HI-524. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C., 2-3. <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/hi/hi0800/hi0826/data/hi0826data.pdf>

Davis, Leroy. *A Clashing of the Soul: John Hope and the Dilemma of African American Leadership and Black Higher Education*. Athens and London: The University of Georgia Press, 1998.

Decommissioned U.S. Naval Administration Commandant, 14th Naval District Report.

Department of Navy. *Draft Environmental Assessment for Waiawa Water Transmission Main Replacement, Pearl City, Oahu, Hawaii*. Honolulu: Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam, July 2016.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number9

Page

3Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Dodge, Jeffrey. Email correspondence with M. Deloris Guttman. 2014–2015.

“Do Not Want Negro Regiment.” *Hawaiian Star*, (February 9, 1912): 4.

Dye, Bob. *Hawai'i Chronicles III: World War II in Hawaii, from the Pages of the Paradise of the Pacific, Honolulu*. University of Hawai'i Press, 2000.

Equal Justice Initiative. “Red Summer of 1919.” Accessed January 25, 2019.

<https://ejj.org/reports/online/lynching-in-america-targeting-black-veterans/red-summer>.

Finkie, Lee. “Conservative Aims of Militant Rhetoric: Black Protest During World War II.” *The Journal of American History* (Dec. 1973): 692-713.

“First Negro Appointed by Navy.” *Opportunity*, Summer 1944: 129.

Fourteenth Naval District U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, T.H. Naval Shipyard, Marine Reserves.

Franzen, David. *Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Quonset Hut Type 2 – HABS No. HI- 279E* [Photographs], September 6, 1995.

Ghormley, Robert L. *Confidential Correspondence declassified*. Com 14 to CinCPac & CinCPOA, 27 June 1944. National Archives Records Administration.

Gough, Allison, J. “Messing Up Another Country’s Customs: The Exportation of American Racism During World War II.” <http://worldhistoryconnected.press.uillinois.edu/cgi-bin/printpage.cgi>.

Handbook of Texas Online. Robert V. Haynes. "HOUSTON RIOT OF 191." Accessed January 21, 2019.

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/jch04>. Uploaded on June 15, 2010. Modified on February 23, 2018. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

Haynes, Robert V. "HOUSTON RIOT OF 1917." *Handbook of Texas Online*. Accessed January 21, 2019. <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/jch04>, uploaded on June 15, 2010. Modified on February 23, 2018. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

Hibbard, Don. *Cultural Resource Management: Informative for Parks, Federal Agencies, Indian Tribes, States, Local Governments, and the Private Sector*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998, Volume 21: 8.

Historical Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel. *The Negro in the Navy*. Accessed January 14, 2019.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/n/negro-navy-1947-adminhist84.html>.

Hoverson, Martha. “Buffalo Soldiers at Kīlauea, 1915-1917” *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, volume 49 (2015): 73-90.

HHM & Associates, Inc. *Historic Context Studies of Selected Ahupua'a*. (Draft pending.)

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number9Page 4

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

_____. (formerly Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc.). *United States Naval Base, Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark Nomination*, 2017.

Hibbard, Don and Mayu Ohama. "U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Enlisted Men's Barracks." Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2010. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS No. HI-553).

Hixson, Walter L. *The American Experience in WWII: The American People at War*. Abingdon: Routledge, 2002.

"Home Depot nears Pearl City Opening." *Honolulu Advertiser*. July 7, 2001. Accessed January 16, 2019.
<http://the.honoluluadvertiser.com/article/2001/Jul/07/bz/bz04a.html>.

Hornsby, Alton Jr., ed. *Black America: A State-by-State Historical Encyclopedia*, Volume 1: A-M. Santa Barbara: Greenwood, 2011.

"Iwilei Wrecked by Colored Troopers," *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 14, 1916: 1.

Jackson, Miles M. "A Different Drummer: African Americans in the Military in Hawai'i," in *They Followed the Trade Winds: African Americans in Hawai'i*, edited by Miles M. Jackson. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2004.

Johnson, Guion Griffis. "The Impact of War Upon the Negro." *The Journal of Negro Education* (July 1941): 596-611.

Kelley, Brent. *The Negro Leagues Revisited: Conversations with 66 More Baseball Heroes*. Jefferson: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2015.

Kelley, Darlene E. "African Americans of the Hawaiian Islands." Accessed July 17, 2018.
<http://files.usgwarchives.net/hi/statewide/newspapers/africana5nw.txt>.

Kersten, Andrew E. "African Americans and World War II." *OAH Magazine of History* (Spring 2002): 13-17.

Kettering, Jr., Irv. "Eightball Battalion, 8th Naval Construction Battalion, World War II Seabees (1942-1945)." Eighth Naval Construction Battalion. Accessed December 9, 2012.
<http://www.angelfire.com/hi5/the8ball/main.html>.

Knoblock, Glenn A. *African American World War II Casualties and Decorations in the Navy, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine: A Comprehensive Record*. Jefferson: McFarland & Company, 2009.

Krawczynski, Keith, Steven D. Smith, and James A. Zeidler. "African American Navy, Marine Corps, Women's Reserves, and Coast Guard service during World War II," in *A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*. U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL). July 1988.

"LCDR Edward Swain Hope." Accessed December 20, 2018.
<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/museums/seabee/explore/civil-engineer-corps-history/lcdr-edward-s--hope.html>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section
number9

Page

5**Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33**

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Levinsohn, Florence Hamlish. "Where Vernon Jarrett is Coming From." Accessed February 28, 2017.

<http://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/where-vernon-jarrett-is-coming-from/Content?oid=871951>.

"Lieut.-Col. Cheatham only O'ahu Officer Going on Transport," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, September 30, 1915: 6.

Loechl, Suzanne K. *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach*. May 3, 1988.

Mason Architects, Inc. and AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. "U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Accounting Building." Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2006. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS HI-431).

The Messenger. August 1944, May-June 1945.

McQuire, Phillip. "Taps for a Jim Crow Army: Letters from Black Soldiers in World War II." University Press of Kentucky, 1983.

"The Melody Masters." Accessed November 17, 2016. <http://www.rafountain.com/navy/melodymasters.html>.

"Men from Manana." *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 27, 1944: 28.

"Military Begins Thorough Inquiry into Iwilei Riot," *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, January 15, 1916: 14.

Nankivell, John Henry. *Buffalo Soldier Regiment: History of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, 1869-1926*. Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 2001.

"National Archives WWII Diaries & Other Operational Records & Histories." Compiled ca. 01/01/1942 to ca. 06/01/1946. Declassified Record, #38 Roll: 2102.

National Museum of the Pacific War. "African Americans in WWII." Accessed March 1, 2017.

<http://www.pacificwarmuseum.org/your-visit/african-americans-in-wwii/>.

The National WWII Museum New Orleans. "Focus On: African Americans in WWII."

<http://www.nationalww2museum.org/see-hear/collections/focus-on/african-americans-in-wwii.html>.

Natly, Bernard C. "Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military." New York Free Press, 1989.

Naval History & Heritage Command. *5th Naval Construction Battalion*. Accessed December 20, 2018.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/dam/museums/Seabee/UnitListPages/NCB/005%20NCB.pdf>.

_____. *17th Naval Construction Battalion Historical Information*. Accessed December 20, 2018.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/dam/museums/Seabee/UnitListPages/NCB/017%20NCB.pdf>.

"Navy's First Black Captain Dies." April 20, 2007. Accessed February 28, 2017.

http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=28958.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection
number9

Page

6Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

"Navy's 'Men From Manana' Play A Big Role in the Supply Department." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 26, 1944: 8.

"Negro Troops May Come Here." *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 2, 1910: 1

"Ninth Cavalry Officers Hold Men Blameless," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, January 17, 1916: 1.

"Ninth Cavalry will meet Twenty-Fifth." *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 14, 1916: 7.

"Nissen and Quonset Huts" [Powerpoint]. Accessed December 20, 2018.

https://web.mst.edu/~rogersda/umrcourses/ge342/quonset_huts-revised.pdf.

NSD Pearl Harbor Letter P16-1/NT4-9, A-1/ND14 (130983AA), From Commander, NYPearl, To ComFourteen. Subject: Naval Barracks, Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor Establishment, Ref. (a) CO RecSta Pearl Memorandum to Commander NYPearl dated 15, January 1944 explaining the Commanding Officer's duty in regards to enlisted men's barracks of colored men of the CB battalions and the colored men of the Base companies, establishment of a movie theater for all the colored people in the Aiea Naval Barracks. Memorandum dated January 7, 1944.

Parham, Jr., Thomas David. *An Affirmation of Faith: The Autobiography of Chaplain Thomas David Parham, Jr.* Maitland, Florida: Xulon Press, 2010.

"Pearl City has new housing for supply men," *Navy Banner News* (February 1943).

Quonset Hut Survey & Context Report for Hawaii and Navy Supported Activities in the Pacific. 2014. Navy Region Hawaii.

Record Group 181, Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, NARA San Bruno.

"Reports about Iwilei Rioting are Conflicting." *Semi-Weekly Star-Bulletin*, January 18, 1916: 8

Rouse, Jacqueline Anne. *Lugenia Burns Hope, Black Southern Reformer*. Athens and London: The University of Georgia Press, 1989.

Ruzicka, Dee. "U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Carrier Moorings V1, V2, V3, V4." Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2009. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HAER NO. HI-95).

Schmidt, Robert C. "Table 1.12 Ethnic Stick, 1853-1970," in *Historical Statistics For Hawai'i*. Mānoa: University of Hawai'i Press, 1977.

Sherrer, Evelyn. "Lt. Edward Swain Hope Shatters Navy Tradition." *The Pittsburgh Courier*, July 8, 1944: 9. Accessed December 20, 2018. https://www.newspapers.com/clip/21306666/edward_swain_hope/.

Smith, Adam, Steven D. Smith, and Martin J. Stupich, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. "Historic American Buildings Survey." November 2003.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 7

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Stephenson, Ross and Laura Ruby. *International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) Jack Wayne Hall Building National Register Nomination*. November 17, 2016, Section 7, page 5. Accessed December 20, 2018. https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd/files/2015/05/HI_HAWAII_HonokaaMPS_ILWUHall.pdf.

Submarine Base & Naval Supply Depot Building List, Accompanying 14 N.D. Drawing No. 1-N1-239 - Showing Conditions as of June 30, 1946. National Archives and Records Administration, Pacific Region, San Francisco.

Takara, Kathryn Waddell. "Trailblazers." Accessed January 25, 2018. <https://hanahou.com/12.1/trailblazers>.

Thomas, Adam. *Soldiers of the Sword, Soldiers of the Ploughshare: Quonset Huts in Fort Collins Urban Growth Area, Historical Context & Survey Report*. Historitecture, LLC, July 2003.

"Twenty-fifth will entertain Ninth." *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 2, 1916: 11.

US Bureau of Naval Personnel. *The History of the Chaplain Corps, United States Navy*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1948. Accessed January 16, 2019. <https://archive.org/details/historyofchaplai03unit>.

U.S. Naval Administration in WWII Commandant, 14th Naval District Report decommissioned 1944 (NARA).

"U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Housing Area Pearl City Peninsula, Bounded by Lanakila & Laniwai Avenues, Kaiapo Canal & shoreline, Pearl City, Honolulu County, HI." Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS No. HI-358).

Williams, Chad. "African-American Veterans Hoped Their Service in World War I Would Secure Their Rights at Home. It Didn't." *Time*, November 12, 2018. Accessed January 25, 2019. <http://time.com/5450336/african-american-veterans-wwi/>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

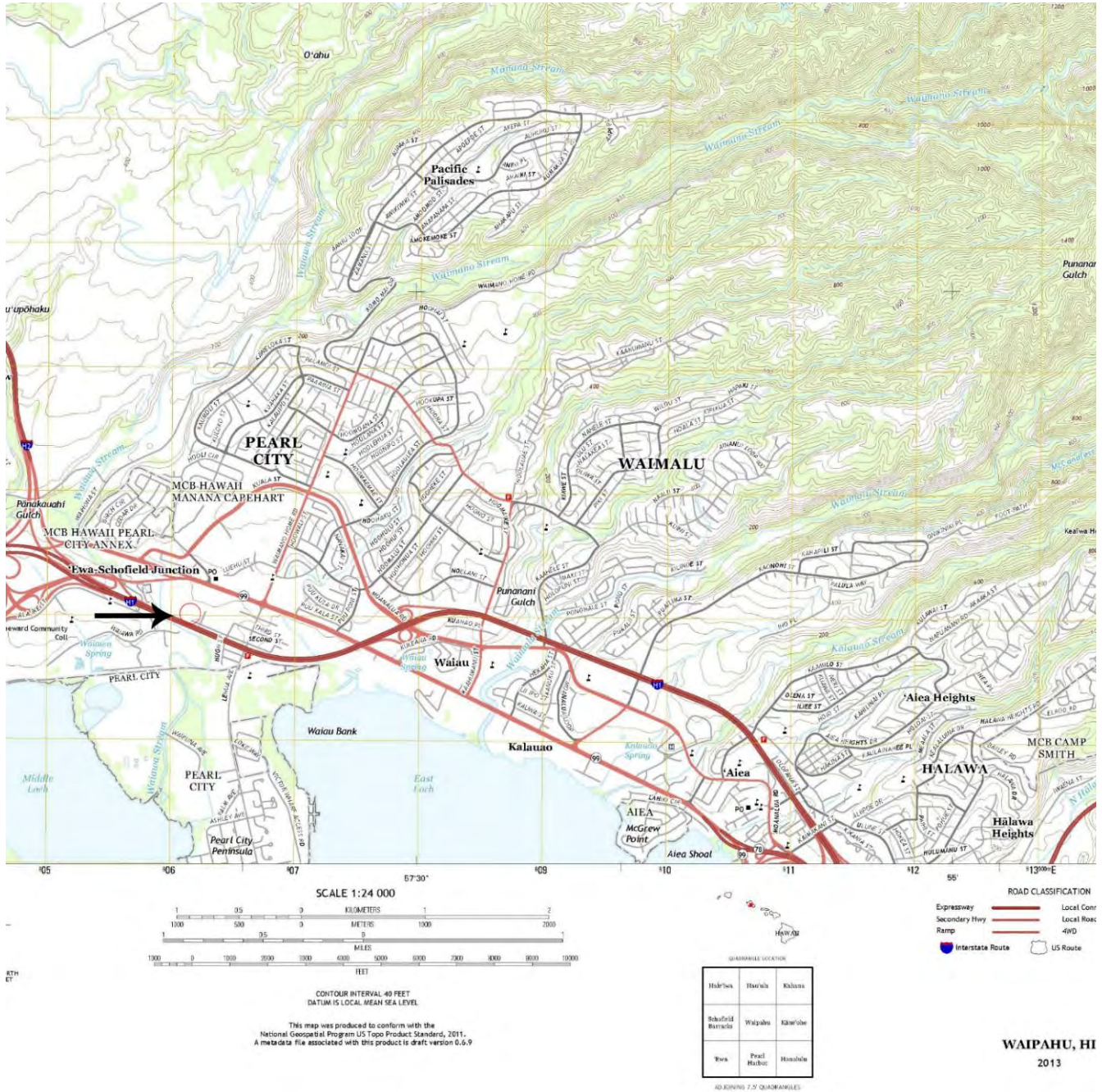
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 1

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

MAPS



Map 1. USGS topographic map showing the location of Quonset Hut 33.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 2

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Map 2. View of the O'ahu Urban Garden Center with the location of Quonset Hut 33 circled in red. Source: Google Maps, 2016.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 3

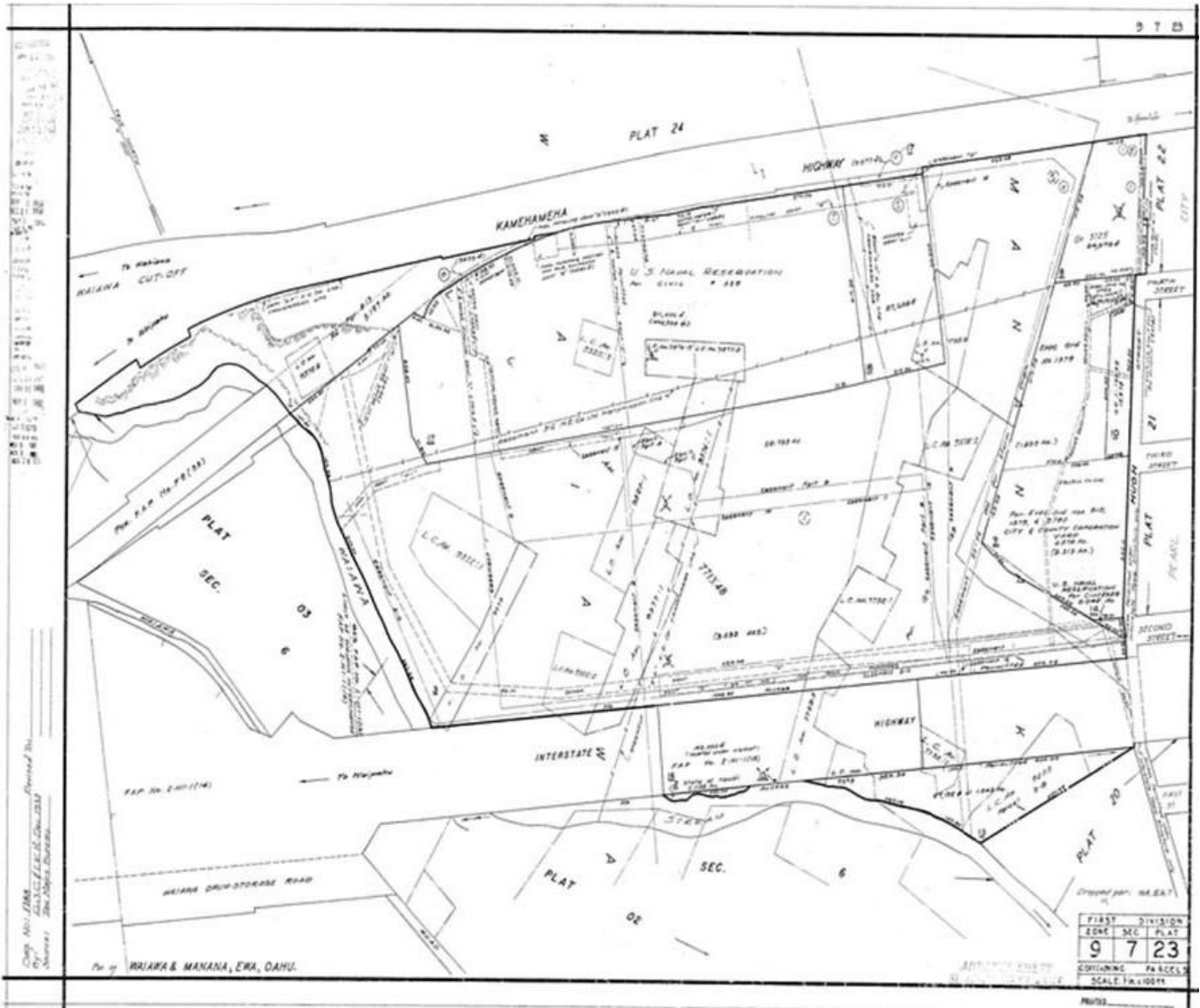
Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Map 3. Plat Map of O'ahu Urban Garden Center, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa College of Tropical Agriculture. Date unknown.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 4

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURES

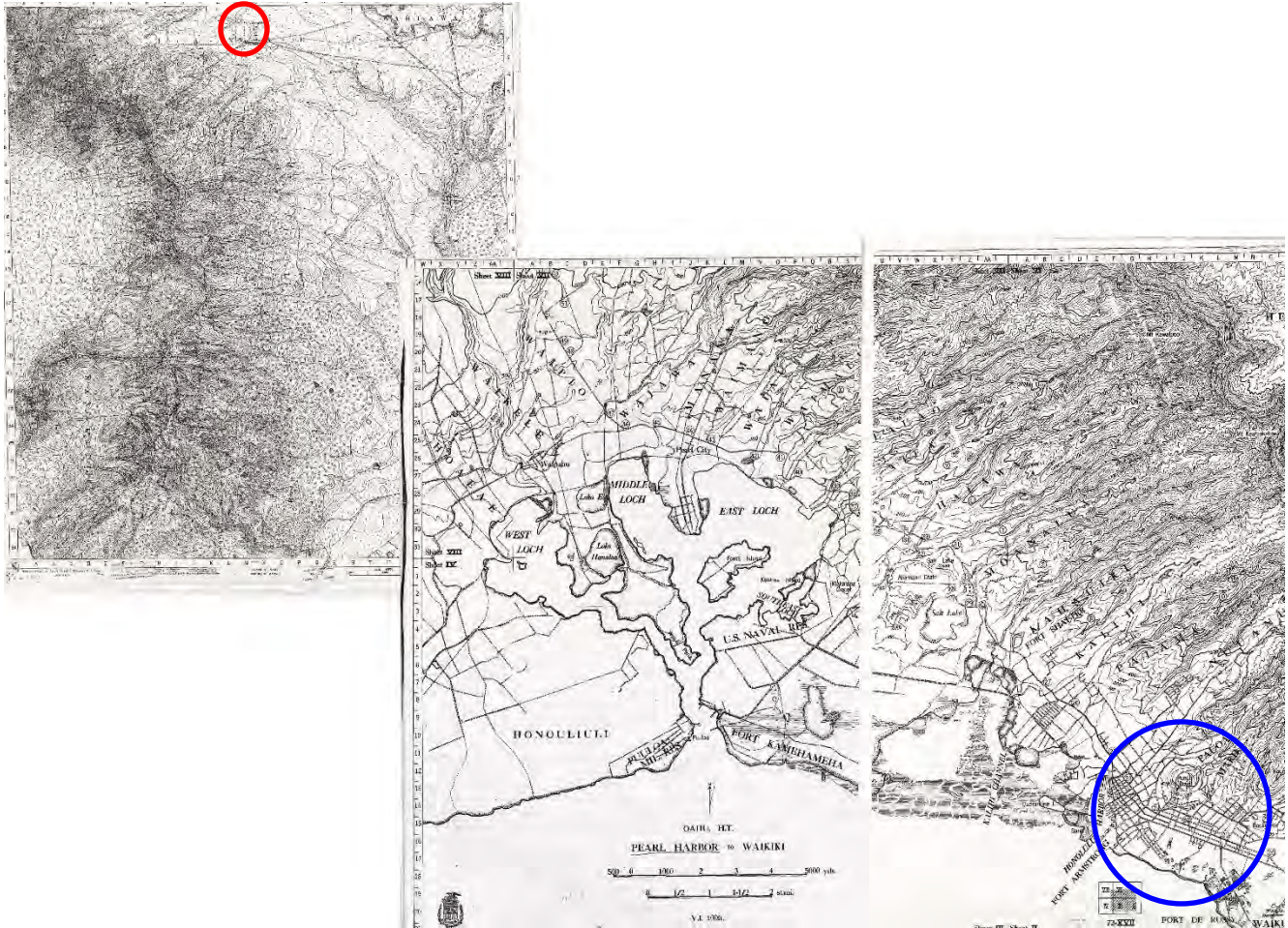


Figure 1. Schofield Barracks (encircled in red), where the African American 25th Infantry Regiment was stationed in the 1910s, was isolated from Honolulu (encircled in blue) at the time. Troops undertook a two-day, 23-mile march between the two locations.⁹⁰ Source: USGS.

⁹⁰ Hoverson, "Buffalo Soldiers at Kilauea, 1915-1917," 74.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 5

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

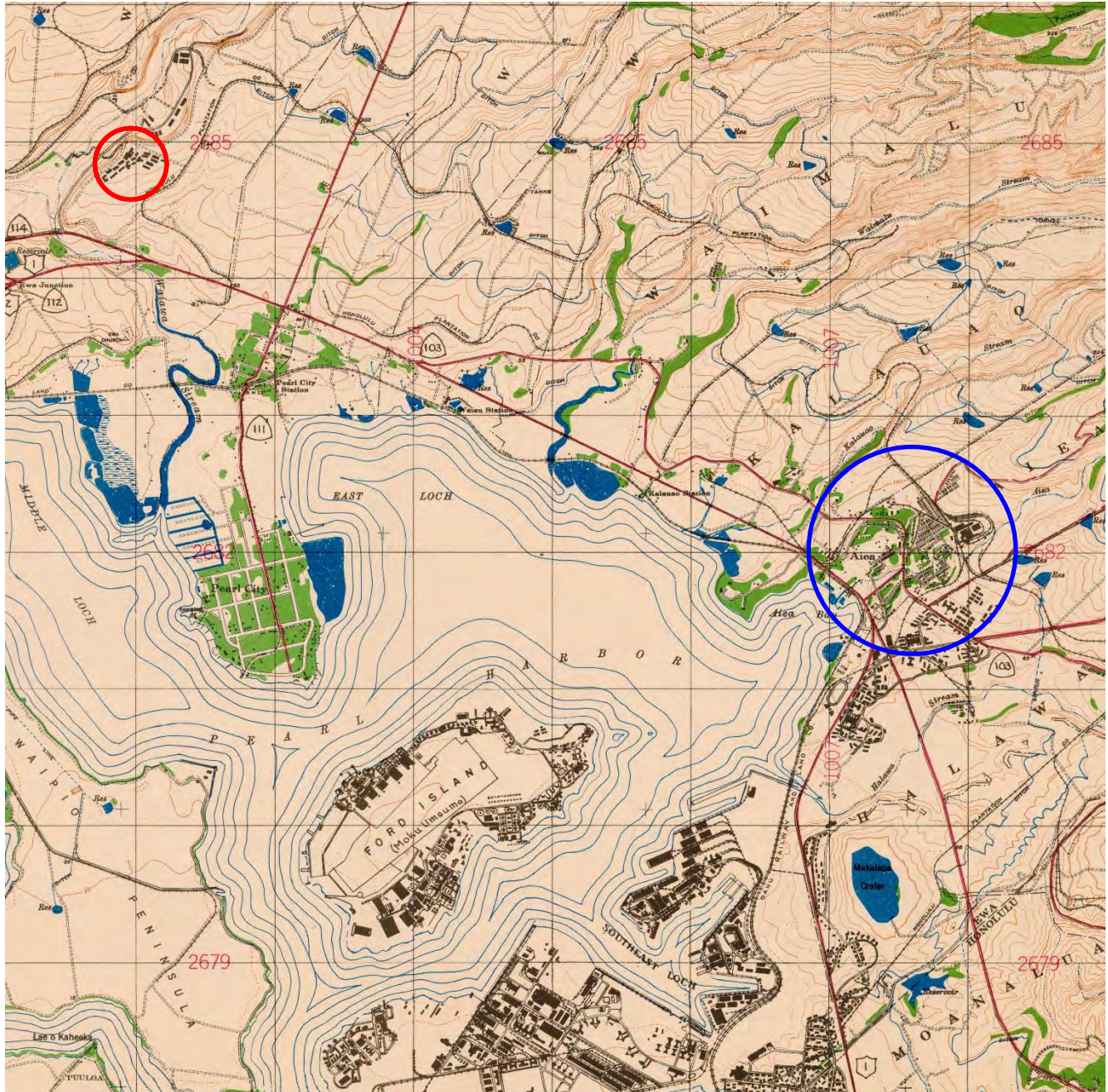


Figure 2. 1943 War Department Corps of Engineers, US Army Map of the 'Aiea Quadrangle. The African American Cargo Handling Unit was relocated from 'Aiea (circled in blue, center right) to an encampment in the Waiawa Gulch (circled in red, top left). The encampment was located south of the Waiawa Gulch Aviation Supply Depot. Source: USGS.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 6

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 3. Map showing the location of the Waiawa Gulch encampment, authorized in 1942, to which African American Construction Battalions were relocated from 'Aiea in 1944. The encampment was south of the Naval Aviation Supply Annex (see inset on bottom left). The navy acquired a 53-acre area (highlighted in red) west of the encampment for its expansion in November 1944. Source: NARA San Bruno.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 7

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

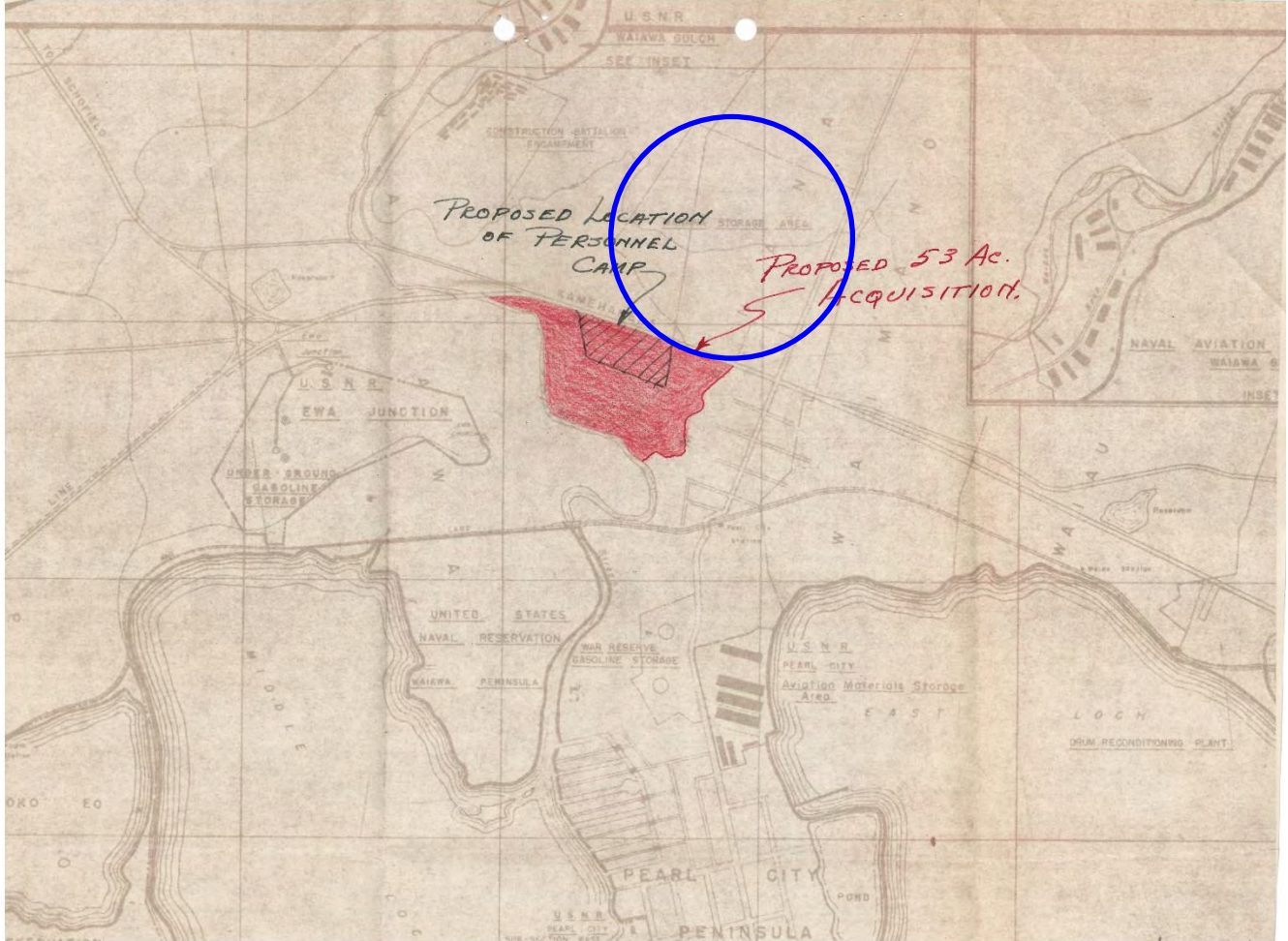


Figure 4. A later annotation to a 1943 map of *Navy and Army Installations, Barbers Pt. to Honolulu, O'ahu, T.H.* clearly distinguished between the enlarged Waiawa Gulf encampment where African American Construction Battalions were temporarily housed before the completion of the Naval Supply Depot ("Storage Area" circled in blue) and the 53-acre Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp (highlighted in red) where Quonset Hut 33 would be built. Source: NARA San Bruno.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 8

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

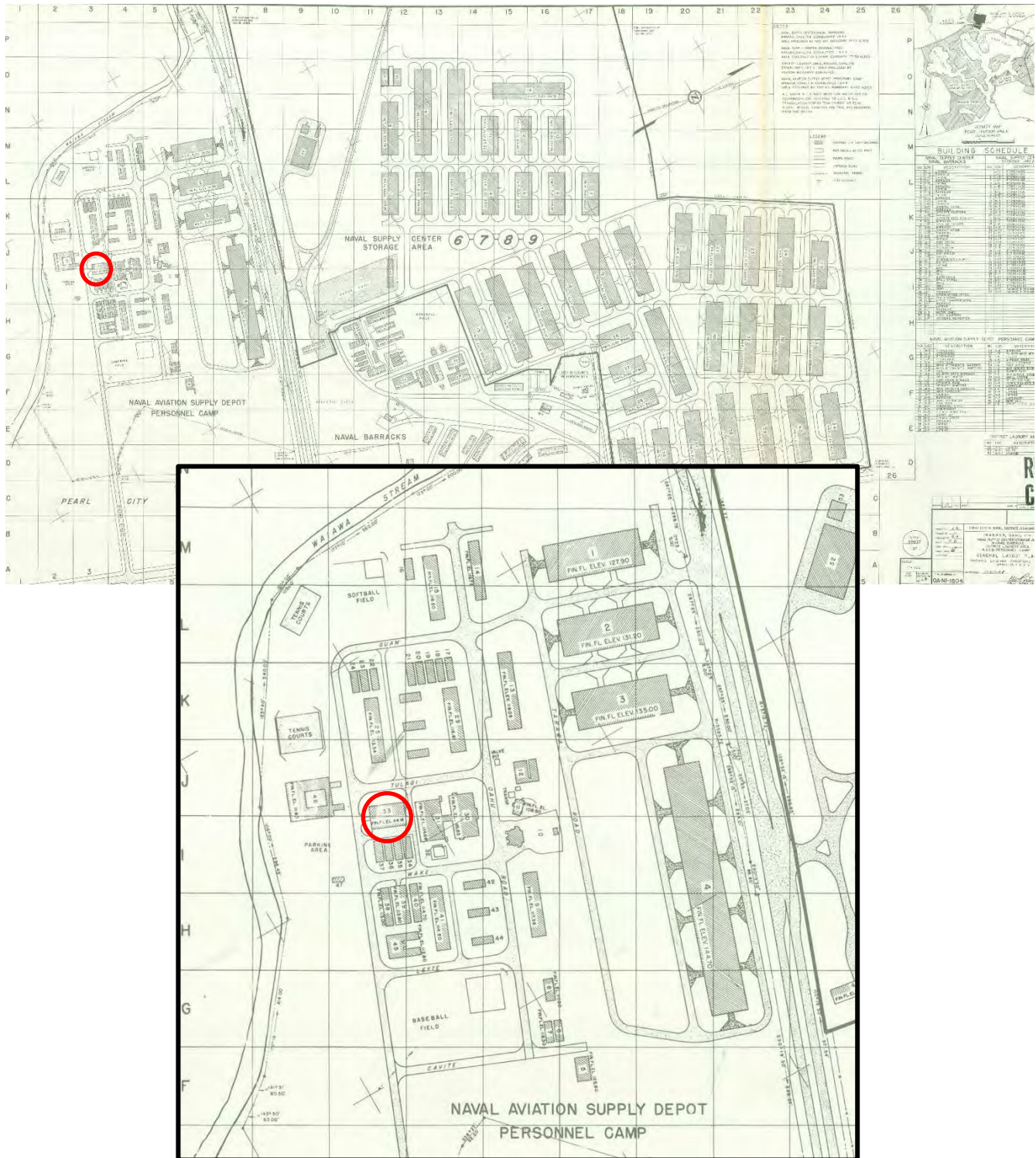


Figure 5. Naval Supply Center Storage Area & Naval Barracks, District Laundry Area, NASD Personnel Camp, 1946. The inset clearly shows the location of Quonset Hut 33 which is identified as "Galley Storage." Source: NAVFAC-HI.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 9

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 6. The first African American officers of the US Naval Reserve who arrived in Pearl Harbor to serve in the 14th Naval District were Ensign Jesse W. Arbor, USNR (left) and Seaman First Class James Gustus (right). Source: Historical Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel, *The Negro in the Navy*, accessed January 14, 2019, <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/n/negro-navy-1947-adminhist84.html>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 10

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 7. African American stevedore laborer in Waiawa Gulch. Source: *The Messenger*, August 1944.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 11

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 8. Members of the of an African American Construction Battalion on O’ahu. Date unknown. Source: *The Messenger*, August 1944.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection Additional Documentation Page 12

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 9. "Members of the 34th NCB erecting a 40 x 100 foot Quonset hut warehouse at Halavo Seaplane Base, Florida Island, Solomon Islands, Sept. 19, 1943." Source: Frank A. Blazich, Jr., "Building for a Nation and Equality: African American Seabees in World War II," <http://seabeesmagazine.navylive.dodlive.mil/2014/03/06/building-for-a-nation-and-equality-african-american-seabees-in-world-war-ii/>, crediting US Navy Seabee Museum.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection Additional Documentation Page 13Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 10. "Torpedo men, third Class Isaiah Murray signals the craneman to hoist away while Seaman First Class Edward S. Burchell readies the cradle on the platform. Gunner's Mate Second Class Robert L. Wells and Seaman First Class Carlton R. Brown control the swing of the torpedo while Seaman First Class Stanley A. Vivens operates the crane." Source: Historical Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel, *The Negro in the Navy*, accessed January 14, 2019, <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/n/negro-navy-1947-adminhist84.html>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 14

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 11. Base publication highlighting life at Manana Barracks. Source: The Messenger, August 1944.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 16

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

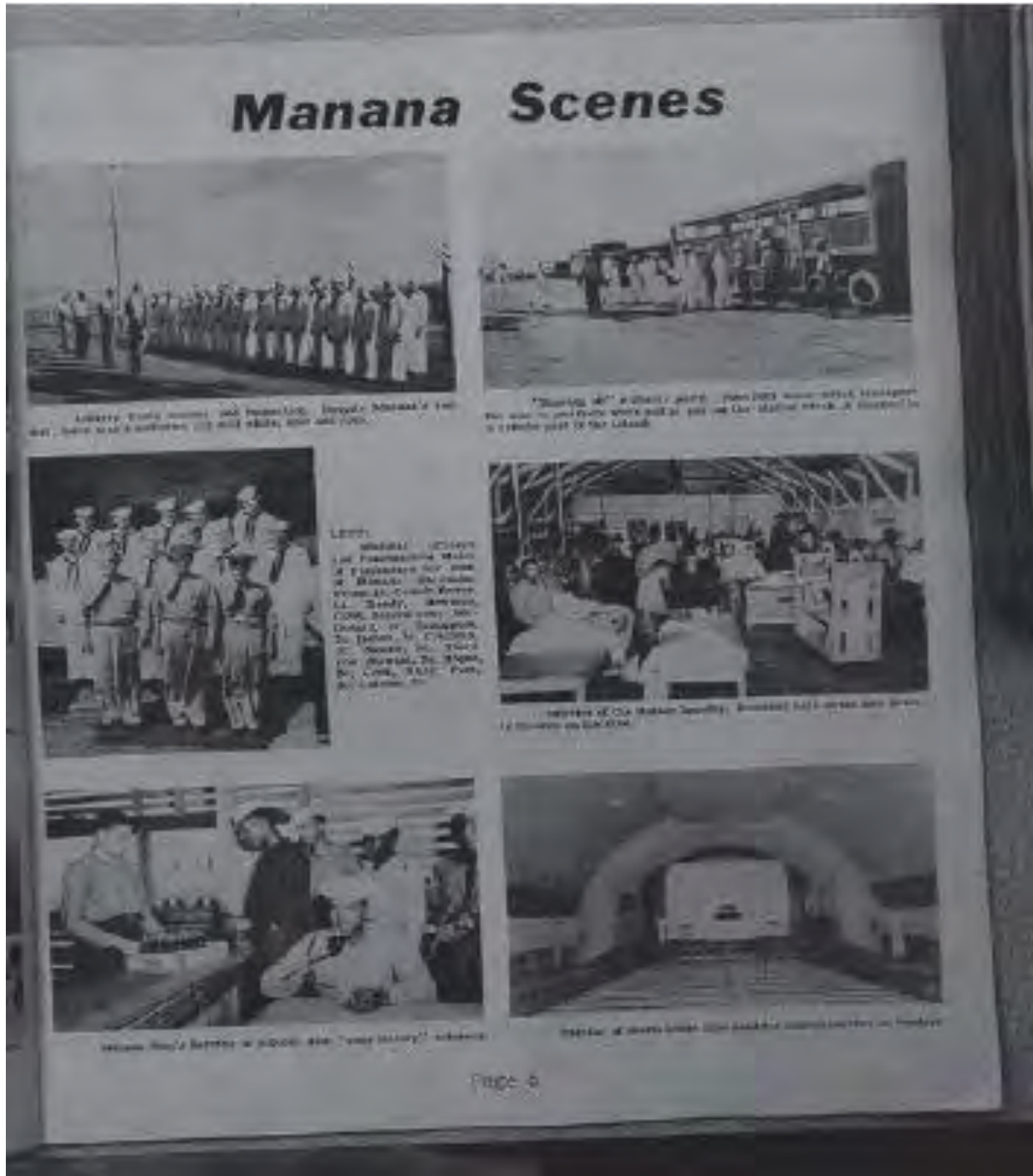


Figure 13. Base publication highlighting life at Manana Barracks. Source: *The Messenger*, August 1944.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 17

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

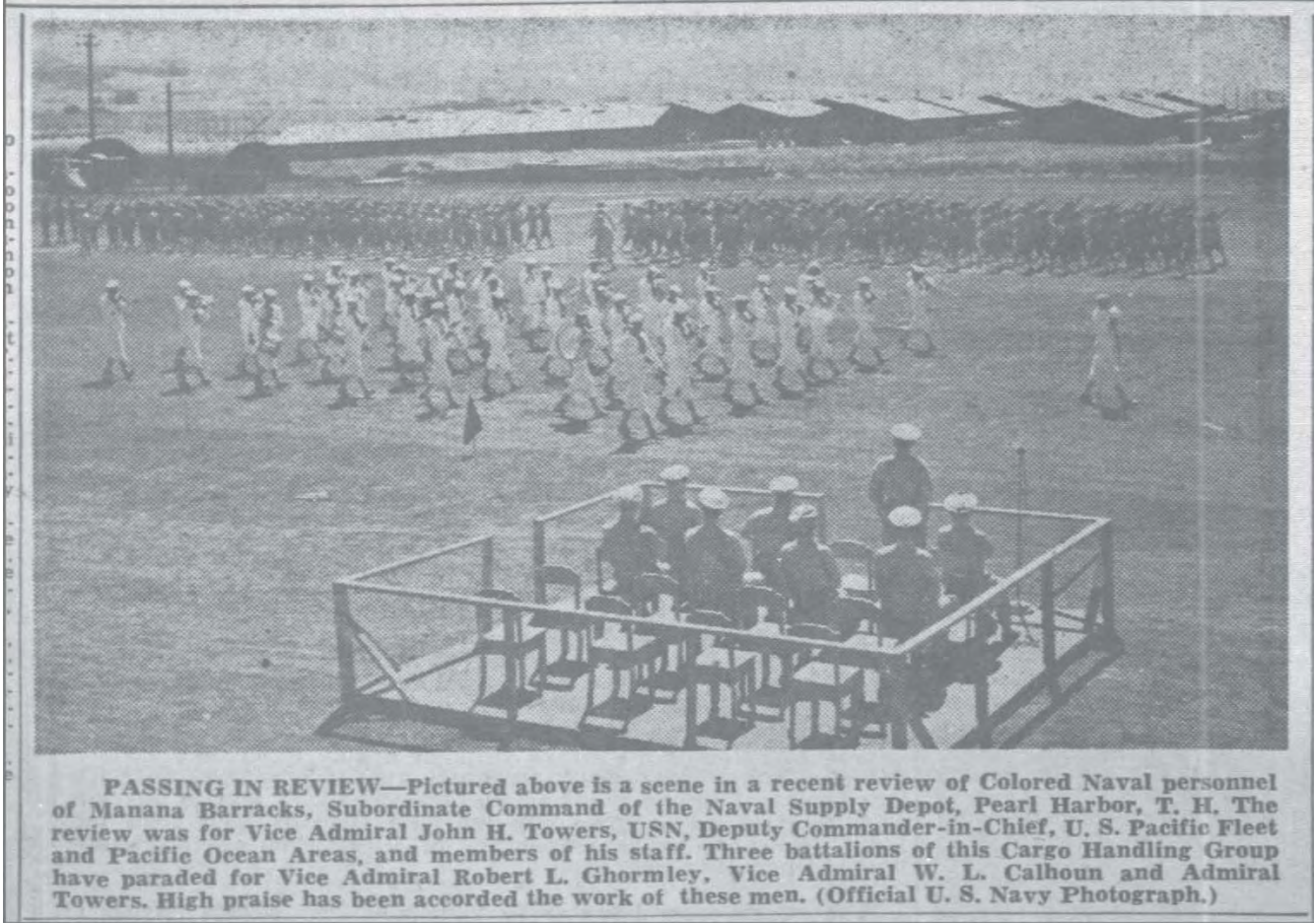


Figure 14. Naval officers reviewing the African American personnel who would be housed in the Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp in September 1944. Source: The Honolulu Advertiser, September 5, 1944: 3, from www.newspapers.com.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 18

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 15. Joseph Conklin LaNier (1926–2013) enlisted in the Navy in February 1944. He was assigned to Manana Barracks and worked in the laundry room at the Manana Supply Depot. In January 1945, he was transferred to the 23rd Construction Battalion to load and unload cargo and deliver it to supply dumps or directly to the marines. After the War, LaNier used his GI Bill to get a Pharmacy Degree from Xavier University in New Orleans, Louisiana. Source:

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/127505760/joseph-conklin-lanier>, crediting Eula LaNier

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 19

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 16. The Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp had an Educational Department where residents would take remedial classes and pursue other training and hobbies. Source: *The Messenger*, May 1945, accessed December 20, 2018, <https://www.nps.gov/valr/learn/historyculture/upload/1945-05-PH-Messenger-DOC090811-09082011154945.pdf>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 20

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Review

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation problems of our station are handled by Lt. (jg) Acuff and his assistants. His force is on the job the clock round, sending groups of men to all parts of the island. The men are carried in various types of rolling stock, but the huge passenger trailers are commonly used for large groups. Ordinarily around 700 men are carried on the way to work, but as one man laughingly said, "It's not hard to get 150 men in one when work is over or the men are going to eat." No time has been lost from work by any man due to being injured in transit to or from work. The department is quite proud of their record since they handle an average of 2400 passengers a day.



SFa T. Hanna, GDC, has just loaded a working party aboard and H. Henderson, S2c, is checking the dispatch slip prior to shoving off the party.



DOCTORS GUARD MANANA HEALTH



Left to right: Drs. Wharton, Watkins, Fraser and Thompson.

The medical department at Manana Barracks is headed by Dr. Arthur Lee Thompson, Lt. (jg), who hails from Detroit, Michigan. He is assisted in the general medical work by Dr. Ulysses S. Wharton, Lt. (jg), who calls Washington, D. C. home.

Dr. Thomas J. Watkins, Jr., Lt. (jg), from Charlotte, N. C. is the senior dental officer with Dr. Ivan G. Fraser, Lt. (jg), from Springfield, Mass., as his assistant.

These young Negro officers completed a tour of duty at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and were ordered here for attachment in March of this year. Their presence here has been a substantial contribution to the well-being of Manana.

VETERAN NAVY MAN



Willie Powell, Warrent Officer, USN, whose home is in San Diego, Calif., is a veteran of 27 years in the Navy having served in World War I. He has been on the China Seas with the Yangtze River Patrol, served aboard an Army transport that landed troops in the African Invasion, and was in on some of the bombardments of Jap positions in the South Pacific. He has also served aboard the Cruiser Cincinnati as CCS during 1938 for six months. His supply officer aboard the Cincinnati at the time was Captain J. P. Killeen. Mr. Powell came to Manana from Treasure Island. His decorations include European Theater, Victory Medal from World War I, Good Conduct, American Theater, and Asiatic Pacific. The Powells have one son, Rudolph who is a Corporal in the Army in Europe.



MANANA MASCOTS

The mother of the pups (named Needles) is owned jointly by Specialists (s)3c J. C. Clark, V.B. Todd, C. Malcolm and L. H. Oliver, Cox. There were 7 pups born. The father, Sammy BM1c, was killed in "ahem", the line of duty - chasing a truck.

EVANS TALENTED ARTIST



Manana personnel are rather proud of the mural which graces the stage of their huge amphitheatre. The painting, that of a rural, rolling landscape, is breathtaking in color, perspective and design, and belongs to a definite school of art.

It was done by Stafford Ward Evans, the staff artist for the Manana station publication. The versatile, 28 year old artist, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Evans are back home in Eutrick, Virginia, was a student of Virginia State College. He studied under Augusta Savage for two years at the Art Student's League, and on the merit of his work was granted a scholarship to study in college where he majored in art.

Before he came to Manana he was at Great Lakes, Ill., in the Visual Training Aid Dept. At present he is taking a commercial art course from U.S.A.F.I.

Figure 17. The Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp had an Educational Department where residents would take remedial classes and pursue other training and hobbies. Source: The Messenger, May 1945, accessed December 20, 2018, https://www.nps.gov/valr/learn/historyculture/upload/1945-05-PH-Messenger-DOC090811-09082011154945.pdf.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 21

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 18. Judge James Benton Parsons (1911–1993) enlisted in the US Naval Reserve and became the director of the Navy B-1 Fleet Band. He mustered out of service as a Musician 1st Class. Having had the opportunity to sit on a panel of judges convened by the Navy to investigate a riot by Marines on Guam in 1944, Parsons used the GI Bill to study law. He entered private practice and was appointed as an Assistant US Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois from 1951–1960. He was a judge of the Superior Court of Cook County from 1960 to 1961.

Source:
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/77787054/james-benton-parsons>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 22

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 19. United States Naval Reserve portrait of John Coltrane (1926–1967) who enlisted in the US Navy in 1945. Coltrane did not have a musician’s ranking when he joined the “Melody Masters” at Manana Barracks but quickly became as asset to the band. After his discharge in August 1946, Coltrane embarked on a successful music career. Source: Public Domain.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 23

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 20. B-1 Navy Fleet Band marching in downtown Honolulu. Date unknown. Source: www.rafountain.com/navy/theband.html.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection Additional Documentation Page 24

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 21. The "Moonglowers," a smaller break-out swing band of the B-1 Navy Fleet Band. Source: Josh Shaffer, "US Navy's first black band honored in Chapel Hill," *News & Observer*, May 26, 2017, accessed January 16, 2019, <https://www.newsobserver.com/news/local/news-columns-blogs/josh-shaffer/article152847789.html>, crediting North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection Additional Documentation Page 25Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 22. Members of the B-1 Navy Fleet Band in Hawai'i. From left to right: Charles Woods, Thomas Gavin, Walter Carlson, Clarence Yourse. Source: "US Navy B-1 Band," accessed January 21, 2018, www.rafountain.com/navy/theband.html.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 26

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 23. James “Zipper” Zapp (1924–2016) joined the US Navy in 1942 and served as a boatswain’s mate 2nd Class. He played for the ‘Aiea Barracks team, and later, the Manana Barracks baseball team before being selected as one of two African American ball players to join the integrated ‘Aiea Barracks baseball team. After his discharge in April 1945, he pursued a successful career playing baseball for integrated and all-black teams. Source: Society for American Baseball Research, accessed January 14, 2019, <https://sabr.org/node/40259>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection Additional Documentation Page 27

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 24. "Lt. Cmdr. Grady Avent, USNR, Commanding Officer at the Navy's largest Negro base, Manana Barracks, Hawaii, inspects plans presented by Public Works Officer, Lt. Edward S. Hope, USNR, [right] Navy's highest ranking Negro officer." Source: No date, 208-NP-8E-1, National Archives, <https://www.archives.gov/files/research/african-americans/ww2-pictures/images/african-americans-wwii-080.jpg>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 28

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 25. "Several Negro officers are included among those arriving at Manana Naval barracks O'ahu, T.H. for new duties or leaving after completing assignment shown in the lounge of the BOQ are [left to right] Boatswain Charles B. Lear, USNR; Ensign Karl A. Kitt, USNR assistant security officer; Lieutenant Robert P. Goff, USNR, of West Virginia; Lieutenant Marron W. Fort of South Carolina; and Ensign Giles D. Smith, USNR of South Carolina." The latter two are reporting as disbursing officer and assistant disbursing officer, respectively. March 9, 1945. Source: NAVFAC-HI.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 29

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 26. Lieutenant Commander Edward Swain Hope, CEC, USN. Source: Naval History and Heritage Command, US Navy Seabee Museum, "LCDR Edward S. Hope." Accessed January 14, 2019, <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/museums/seabee/explore/civil-engineer-corps-history/lcdr-edward-s--hope.html>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 30

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 27. "Lieutenant Commander H.B. Atkinson, USNR, Executive Officer of the Office of Naval Officer Procurement of Washington swears in Edward Swain Hope as Lieutenant, CEC-V(S), USNR in Washington, D.C." Source: New York Public Library Digital Collection, accessed December 20, 2018, <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47df-f9fd-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 31

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 28. View of Quonset huts used as housing. Source: *Navy Banner* newspaper, 1943.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection Additional Documentation Page 32

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp

Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 29. An SSAR 40 Quonset hut under construction for use as a school at the Central Spare Parts Warehouse in Joliet, Illinois. Note the frame of I-shaped ribs with additional support provided by ties bars and longitudinal ribs at the roof.

Source: *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II*, page 160, accessed December 20, 2018,

<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/b/building-the-navys-bases/building-the-navys-bases-vol-1.html#1-6>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 33

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

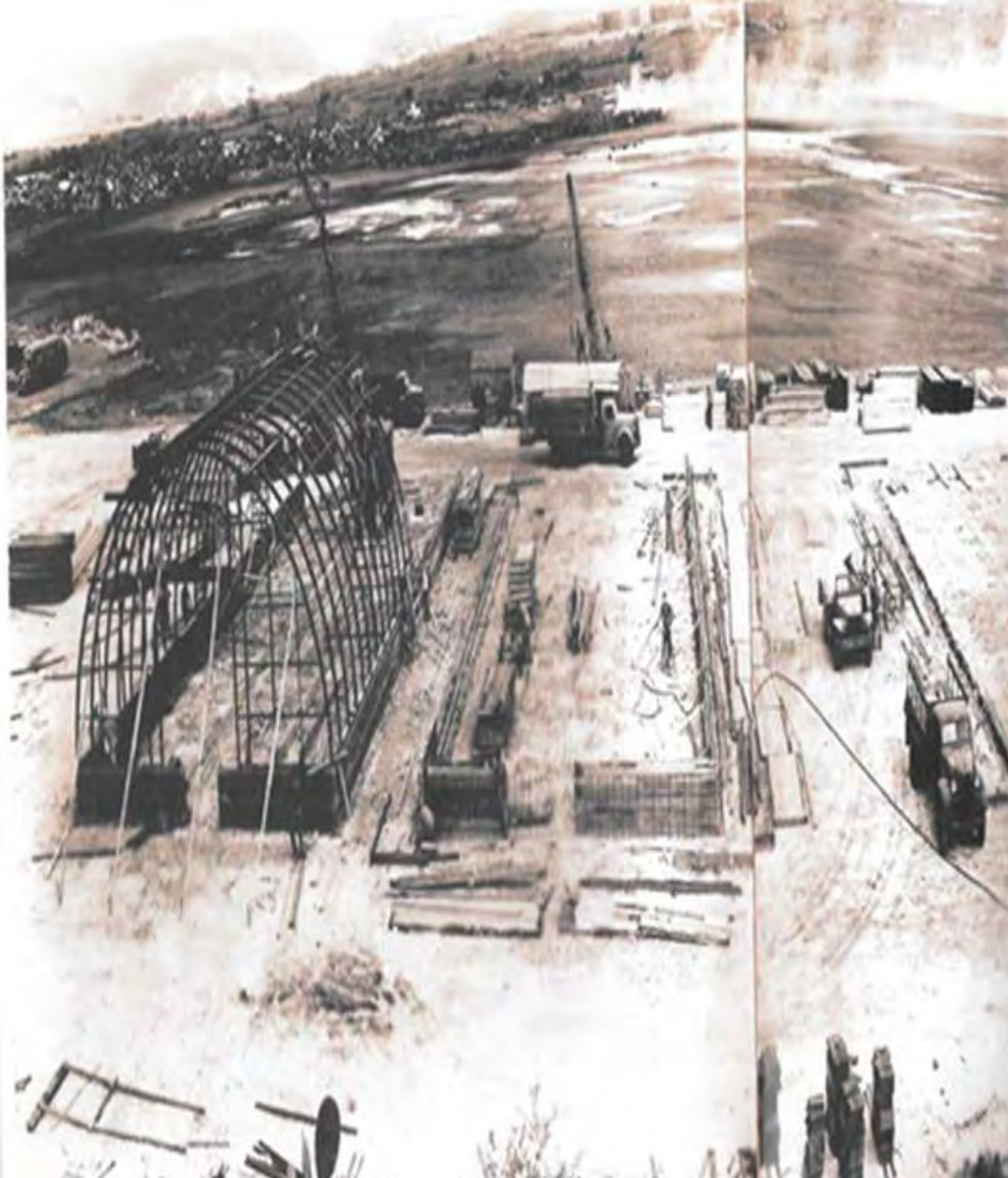


Figure 30. An SSAR 40 “redesigned” Quonset hut with four-foot-high vertical side walls being constructed in the Waiawa Gulch. Source: [pending]

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 34

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp
Quonset Hut 33

Name of Property

Honolulu, HI

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 31. A spread in the July 1945 issue of *The Messenger* highlights the new mess hall at Manana Barracks. While the mess hall was a two-story, gable roofed, rectilinear building, the associated galley (kitchen) and Quonset Hut 33 Galley Storage buildings were both SSAR 40 Quonset hut forms. Unlike Quonset Hut 33 which was used for storage, the Galley featured windows that were added by inserting prefabricated dormers between adjacent ribs. Source: *The Messenger*, July 1945, accessed December 20, 2018, <https://www.nps.gov/valr/learn/historyculture/upload/1945-07-PH-Messenger-DOC090811-09082011154535.pdf>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Documentation Page 35

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1. Oblique view of south bulkhead of Quonset Hut 33 in the O’ahu Urban Garden, University of Hawai’i at Mānoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, camera facing northeast. Photo by Carroll Cox. 2015.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 36

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 2. View of Quonset Hut 33 and the O'ahu Urban Garden from the Queen Lili'uokalani Freeway, camera facing northeast. From Google Maps, August 2011.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 37

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 3. View of north bulkhead of Quonset Hut 33 in O’ahu Urban Garden Center, camera facing southeast. Photo by Stanley Solamillo. 2017.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 38

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 4. View of north bulkhead of Quonset Hut 33 in O’ahu Urban Garden Center, camera facing southwest. Photo by Carroll Cox. 2015.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 39

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 5. Oblique view of north bulkhead of Quonset Hut 33 in O’ahu Urban Garden, camera facing southwest. Photo by Carroll Cox. 2015.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 40

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 6. View of louvered window vent above doorway in north bulkhead wall, Quonset Hut 33, O’ahu Urban Garden Center, camera facing southwest. Photo by Carroll Cox. 2015.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Additional Documentation Page 41

Naval Aviation Supply Depot Personnel Camp Quonset Hut 33
Name of Property
Honolulu, HI
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 7. Interior view of Quonset Hut 33 in the Urban Garden, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, camera facing southwest. From NAVFAC-HI. 2014.